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CALIFORNIA NURSERY CO.



1934 GARDEN BOOK

NATURE ON PARADE



"OLD ADOBE"
Our Historic Guest Lodge

See

Historic "Old Adobe" and our 300 "Living Acres"

VISIT us at Niles . . . Wander through our extensive grounds, and see the many points of interest within this unusual showplace. The sketch on the front cover of this book is of our Garden Store, new this year, wherein you will find "everything for the garden", as well as the headquarters for the Landscape Department. Immediately in front of the building are the new Show Gardens, which will be the scene of constantly changing displays next Spring and Summer.



The long-famous gardens adjoining our Office Building are more beautiful than ever, with their background of towering specimen trees. "Old Adobe", now awaiting you as our Guest Lodge, was once the home of Don Jose de Jesus Vallejo, first administrator of Mission San Jose, and headquarters for the great Rancho Arroyo de la Alameda, from which our County takes its name. New things are to be seen in the intimate garden surrounding this well-preserved old structure.

AN INVITATION

Visit Our

TWO SPRING SHOWS

THE DAFFODIL SHOW—EARLY IN MARCH, 1934
THE TULIP SHOW —EARLY IN APRIL, 1934

Two colorful displays, with literally thousands of blooms presenting a massed color effect not matched by any other western flower display. Held in our outdoor Show Gardens, on our grounds at Niles. No admission charge, of course.

And in addition to these centers of interest, 300 acres of living plants and trees, many of them so rare as not to be found elsewhere in the United States, are yours to enjoy. Plan to visit us soon—bring your family and friends. The latch-string is always out to you.

President

STATEWIDE NURSERY ACTIVITIES

and What They Mean to You



MAIN OFFICE—NILES

tain the largest and most complete assortment of garden and commercial-orchard varieties on the Pacific Coast. State-wide activities make available to you the highest quality of plants and trees, at prices consistent with the greatest values in today's market.

Yet size alone is not in itself a guarantee of satisfactory service. More important to you is the reputation of the nurseryman. When you buy nursery stock for your garden or orchard you must rely upon the honor and integrity of the seller. Because we have always held that the success of this organization is in direct ratio to the complete satisfaction of its customers, it has grown to its present size and importance from a very modest beginning. The quality of the plant material itself, the way we treat you both before and after a purchase . . . in other words, our direct service to you is the yardstick by which we want you to measure us.

The California Nursery Company is now entering upon its 69th consecutive year. In that long period we have made thousands of friends. Between the Nursery and its customers is a bond of common interest—the sincere enthusiasm for gardening which every garden-maker will understand. The experienced members of our organization welcome the opportunity to talk over your plans and problems with you. Visiting friends, in increasing numbers each year, find our nurseries to be headquarters for reliable information.

WITH organizations in Niles, Sacramento, Loomis, Modesto, and Fresno, the California Nursery Company is the largest nursery in the West. Thus we are able to maintain the largest and most complete assortment of garden and commercial-orchard varieties on the Pacific Coast. State-wide activities make available to you the highest quality of plants and trees, at prices consistent with the greatest values in today's market.

This year, in order to better serve our many customers in the Southern San Joaquin Valley, we have merged with the well-known Fancher Creek & Fresno Nurseries of Fresno, established in 1884. Two convenient and well-stocked nurseries will be maintained: a large garden store at Belmont and Thorne, near Belmont Subway, and the Valley's largest fruit tree sales-yard at 3000 State Highway, just south of Fresno.

In all principal sections of Central and Northern California we operate a fleet of trucks, providing frequent delivery schedules in each region. This, combined with the strategic locations of our nurseries, brings California Nursery Company service and facilities within the convenient range of almost everyone.

However, if you live at a distance, your written inquiries will receive the same prompt attention that our visitors know so well. Mail and telephone orders get the same care and consideration that you yourself would give them.

**CALIFORNIA
NURSERY
COMPANY**

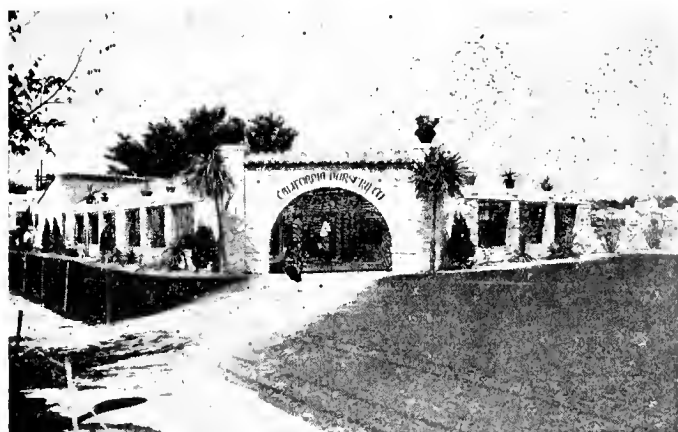
George C. Roeding, Jr.,
President



BELMONT SALESYARD—FRESNO



MODESTO SALESYARD



SACRAMENTO SALESYARD

CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY



“PERPETUAL YOUTH”—

The Secret of A Successful Garden

DOES your garden fail to challenge your enthusiasm? Then you may be sure it has “grown old”, or spent its days without the realization of its true possibilities. The time has come to make some changes. Well planned and properly cared for, it will become a thing

of “perpetual youth”, a hobby in which your interest never wanes. The cost and effort will be what you make them, of course, but it is surprising how little expenditure of time and money is required to transform a garden of doubtful merit to a showplace of gorgeous beauty.

It is seldom necessary to make drastic changes. Certain features of the garden are of a permanent nature, such as conifers and large shade trees. Using these and other permanent units as a background or setting, plan now to plant new and different things in your garden next season. Look upon your garden as an endless opportunity for beautiful effects of form, arrangement, and color, and it will begin to yield you rich dividends of enjoyment.

Here is a suggestion for procedure. Walk through your present garden, and take inventory of the plants it contains. Note those which have passed their prime, and those which are unsuited to their present locations. Plan to eliminate flowering types which now produce a discordant color note. Check over your roses for old varieties which might well be replaced by newer and better roses. Look at your garden with the critical eyes of an outsider, and you will soon be devising ways to improve it.

Plan your changes to provide the following desirable points:

1. Color schemes which are harmonious.
2. A succession of flowers and changing effects throughout all seasons of the year.
3. Screen plantings to hide unsightly objects, or to enclose the garden in delightful intimacy.
4. Pleasant vistas through low-hanging tree branches, or suitable climbing and trailing plants.
5. Opportunity for seasonal plantings, such as tulip and daffodil beds, etc., to achieve brilliant color masses.
6. Pleasing arrangement, with well-placed “leading lines” which carry the eye to centers of interest.

This may suggest a few of the limitless avenues which are open to you. If cost is a factor, make a budget at the start, and fit your plans to it, by referring to the prices for plant

material listed in this book and in our recent Bulb Catalog. Genuinely good plants are very low in price this year. It is sensible economy, however, to safeguard your time and work by buying only from nurseries of known reliability.

Even the smallest garden should be planned in advance. It is easy to make a rough sketch, you will find the illustrations in this book helpful for the purpose. Mix imagination with effort, and you will get the greatest pleasure from gardening.



What to Plant and Where to Plant It

A Problem Best Solved For You By Our

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

MOST home owners have a mental picture of the approximate effect which they wish to create in their gardens, but experience shows that few possess the technical knowledge to choose the best and most economical method of achieving it. In addition to a knowledge of good design and arrangement, experience with the suitability of plant materials to various conditions is necessary, otherwise the completed garden is likely to disappoint its owners.

Very often when planning his garden, the home owner, hesitates to avail himself of the services of a landscape architect, feeling that this will add to his expense. This is an error. Experienced and competent supervision of the selecting and placing of plant material will effect real economies in the long run. The supplying of landscape service in connection with the sale of plant material is one of the developments of the modern nursery.

In the past years many people have asked that we make such a service available, with the result that three years ago the California Nursery Company established its now well-known Landscape Department. No matter how large, or how small your landscape project, you will find this Department able to supply you with a very satisfactory service, at a moderate price well in keeping with the size of the development desired.

Many of our clients report that this expert assistance has resulted in a material saving in costs. This is true because the errors of inexper-



ience and impracticability are avoided, thus eliminating expense due to overplanting, use of unsuited plants, and the utilization wherever possible, of good existing trees and shrubs already established in the garden.

Our orderly and well balanced plan takes into consideration all of the individual characteristics of the terrain, in order to realize its possibilities for effect to the utmost; and provides a succession of new and delightful garden pictures throughout the changing seasons. A well planned "outdoor living room" of this type is economical to maintain, and improves with the passing years.

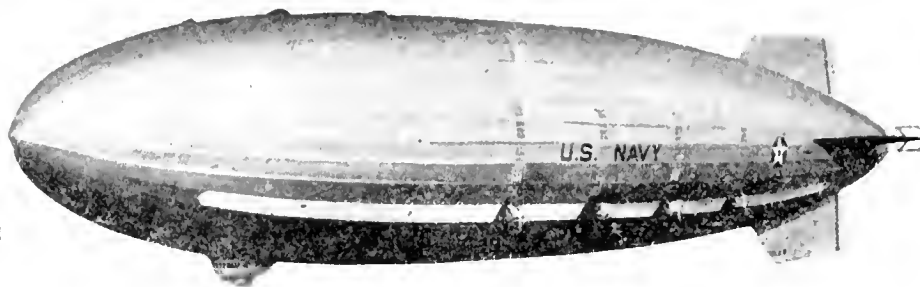
Owners of estates and large gardens will value our *guaranteed* cost service. Before work is undertaken, we submit a detailed plan and a definite cost figure which includes both labor and materials, thereby enabling the owner to know in advance the cost of his project. The responsibility of the West's largest and oldest nursery organization to its customers is assurance of a good job well done.

While we are fully equipped to care for every detail, from the drawing of the plan to the complete construction of the garden itself, a more limited service is available for owners of small gardens who wish to do their own planting. In some instances the only help required is advice as to the selection and location of plants. Others wish to have a plan drawn, to furnish them with the complete project, so that they may carry out the planting scheme themselves as time and funds are available. Owners of small gardens will find our charges very reasonable for this service.

Whether you are planning a new garden or some changes in your present one—whether your proposed development covers many acres or a few square feet—consult our Landscape Department. Your inquiries are cordially invited, and a consultation involves neither the slightest charge or obligation.



THE MA'CON



U. S. Naval Air Station, Sunnyvale

Interesting Facts About the Pacific Coast's Largest Landscape Project

THE home of the "Macon" near Sunnyvale, California, is the site of the largest landscaping development ever undertaken on the Pacific Coast by the United States Government. The California Nursery Company is now carrying out the construction under government contract.

E. L. Marshall, C. E. C., Lt. Commander U. S. N., who has been in charge of all construction at Sunnyvale since its inception, is directing operations. Actual construction is supervised by Emery A. LaVallee, Landscape Engineer, well known for his excellent work at Hotel Del Monte, and in the Pebble Beach area.

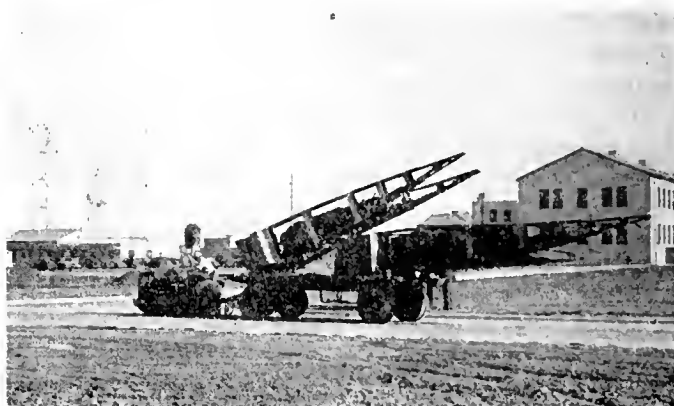
Garden-makers will be interested in this planting, because it includes on a large scale the same fundamentals of good design incorporated in small, moderate-cost gardens planned by our Landscape Department. Sunnyvale plans give first

consideration to the creation of a California atmosphere employing many plants and trees native to this state. In conspicuous positions and forming the framework, native growths include the majestic Sequoias, Pines, Cedars, Cypress, Oaks, Bays, Madrones, and kindred types including Toyons, Lilacs, Catalina Cherry, Fremontias, and Oregon Grape, are represented. To maintain continuity, exotics have been generously used. Native Oaks flank both sides of the major axis from the Main Entrance to the Hangar, with prolongation of borders leading to the Hangar entrance carried out by the use of California Privet hedges.

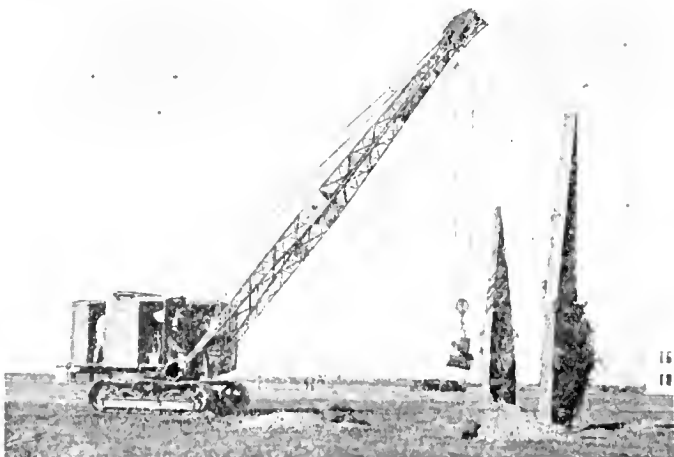
300 Conifers, 10 to 25 feet high, and weighing as much as 5 tons each are being installed. 8,000 broadleaved trees and shrubs are included in the planting, which will be carpeted by 40 acres of lawn. Pictures below and on the opposite page give a graphic report of the progress being made.



Hangar, Administration Building, and Barracks, as they looked July, 1933, showing the barren character of the landscape before the start of planting operations.



Transporting specimen trees to planting locations on grounds of Naval Air Station, Sunnyvale. September, 1933.



Crane equipment, used for placing boxed conifers. This method provides faster operation, with a minimum of danger to the living tree during the movement period. September, 1933.



View near Officers' residences, November 13, 1933. Partially installed pipes for automatic lawn sprinkler system, and specimen tree plantings may be seen.



Recently planted conifers and shrubs give promise of the transformation of the Sunnyvale site from its natural barren condition to one of California's most beautiful parks. Lawn will soon carpet this area.



Although the project is only partially completed, the contrast between this picture of the Hangar, and the first picture on the opposite page, is marked.

SPECIMEN TREES

The list given below does not include all the varieties we have to offer. Should you wish to secure a large specimen of any tree or shrub we will be pleased to have you ask us about it.

Abies concolor
Abies pinsapo
Araucaria bidwilli
Arbutus unedo
Betula alba
Cedrus atlantica
Cedrus deodara
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana
Chamaerops humilis
Cordyline indivisa
Cryptomeria japonica
Cryptomeria japonica elegans

Cupressus arizonica
Cupressus sempervirens fastigiata
Cycas revoluta
Eleaagnus pungens
Eriobotrya japonica (Loquat)
Erythea edulis
 Flowering Peach
 Flowering Crab-apple
 Fruit Trees (in variety)
Ilex aquifolium
Juniperus bermudiana
Juniperus pfitzeriana
Juniperus virginiana
Larix europea
Laurus nobilis
Libocedrus chilensis
Libocedrus decurrens
Magnolia grandiflora
 Olive Trees
 Orange Trees
Phoenix canariensis
Picea excelsa
Picea maximowiczii
Picea pungens
Picea smithiana
Pinus canariensis
Pinus excelsa
Pinus halepensis
Pinus lambertiana
Pinus nigra
Pinus pinea
Pinus radiata
Pinus torreyana
Pittosporum tenuifolium
Prunus lusitanica
Prunus pissardi
Sequoia gigantea
Sequoia sempervirens
Taxodium mucronatum
Taxus baccata

Taxus baccata elegantissima
Taxus baccata erecta
Taxus baccata fastigiata
Taxus baccata washingtoni
Torreya californica
Thuja plicata aurea
Trachycarpus excelsa
Trachycarpus fortunei
Ulmus scabra pendula
 (Camperdown Elm)
Umbellularia californica
Washingtonia robusta



Lowering a 20 foot conifer into place. Expert boxing of roots and foliage, and experienced care before and after transplanting assure successful results. It is not necessary to wait years, in order to have large trees of character in the garden.



Cedrus deodara, ideal for "Outdoor Christmas Trees", is but one variety from our large supply of Specimen Trees. Our trees vary in age from 10 to 30 years. Many are boxed, with well established root systems within their containers.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Because of their permanence and dignity Conifers are the most important group of trees. They form the background of your planting. Upon their quality, form and location depend much of the beauty and charm of your garden. We have the largest collection of conifers in the west. Among the hundred varieties listed here you may be sure of finding the correct type for your garden.



ABIES CONCOLOR



CEDRUS DEODARA

ABIES . . . Firs

Abies balsamea. Balsam Fir. Growth erect, branches spreading. Foliage aromatic, dark glossy green above, gray on the under side. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$9.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00.

A. concolor. White Fir. This is the Silver Fir so much admired in the Yosemite Valley. Resistant to drought and heat. A moderately slow growing tree that is well adapted for planting on a small lot. Makes a very beautiful Outdoor Christmas Tree. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$7.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

A. concolor violacea. Growth identical with *A. concolor* but foliage is beautifully shaded violet blue. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00.

A. nordmanniana. Nordmann's Fir. A symmetrical tree of moderate growth; branches are flat and fully furnished with glossy dark green foliage. One of the best firs. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00.

A. pectinata. (A. picea.) European Silver Fir. Growth moderate. Leaves dark glossy green above and silvery beneath. Similar to *A. nordmanniana* but needles are shorter and growth more open. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

A. pinsapo. Spanish Fir. A magnificent tree, very symmetrical. Leaves short, dark green, entirely surrounding branches. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.50.

ARAUCARIA

Araucaria bidwilli. Bunya-Bunya Tree. A conifer native of Australia which does well in all sections of the state. Foliage is glossy, dark green and sharp-pointed. Grows in a stately pyramidal form. Should be given ample space as it becomes a large tree. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

A. gracilis compacta. One of the most beautiful and graceful of this interesting family of plants. Well adapted for indoor culture and makes a good specimen tree in frostless localities. 5-in. pots, 15 to 18 in., \$3.50.

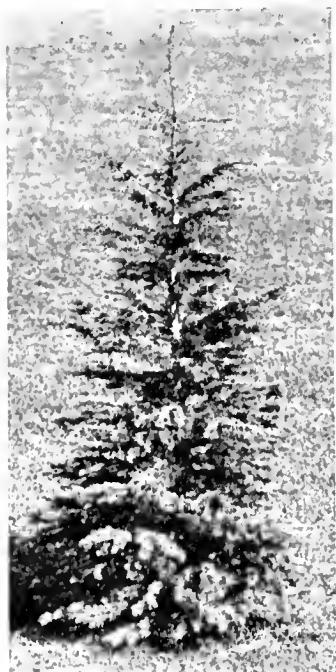
A. imbricata. Monkey Puzzle. Hardy tree of unusual appearance. Trunk straight, blunt branches in regular whorls; branchlets, long, slender and drooping; leaves, sharp, triangular, overlapping like shingles. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 1 ft., \$1.00.

CEDRUS . . . Cedars

The Cedars are the most popular conifers grown in California. They are hardy under a wide range of climatic conditions, grow rapidly and apparently have no insect enemies. In recent years they have acquired immense popularity as Outdoor Christmas Trees.

Cedrus atlantica. Mt. Atlas Cedar. Large trees of open growth and pyramidal form. Will withstand more severe cold than *Cedrus deodara*. When young, branches are somewhat stiff but with age it becomes beautifully graceful with drooping branches closely covered with dark green foliage arranged in rosette form. Boxed, 16 to 18 ft., \$30.00; 12 to 15 ft., \$25.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$18.00; balled, 8 to 10 ft., \$8.00; 7 to 8 ft., \$6.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00.

C. atlantica glauca. Blue Mt. Atlas Cedar. A variety with intensely glaucous or silvery leaves. When young the growth is irregular, but later becomes symmetrical and compact with gracefully drooping branches. One of the most strikingly beautiful specimen trees in our collection. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$7.50; 6 to 7 ft., \$6.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.



CEDRUS ATLANTICA



CHAMAECYPARIS
LAWSONIANA

C. deodara. *Indian Cedar. Tree of the Gods.* The most popular trees in California and widely planted both as specimens and as avenue trees. Branches are carried horizontal to the trunk clear to the ground. Foliage is grayish-green on young trees but becomes dark green as the trees grow older. More generally used than any other tree in California as a Living Christmas Tree. Boxed, 16 to 18 ft., \$30.00; 12 to 15 ft., \$25.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$18.00; balled, 8 to 10 ft., \$8.00; 7 to 8 ft., \$6.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50.

C. deodara robusta. A variety with drooping branches and thick heavy needles. Has a pronounced weeping appearance. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$6.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00.

C. deodara verticillata glauca. A very beautiful type with striking blue foliage. Similar to *C. atlantica glauca* when young but branches are more pendulous and tree is a more rapid grower. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$7.50; 6 to 7 ft., \$6.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00.

C. libani. *Cedar of Lebanon.* Foliage dark green, growth massive and picturesque. 4-in. pots, 75c.



CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA FILIFERA



CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA NANA

CEPHALOTAXUS

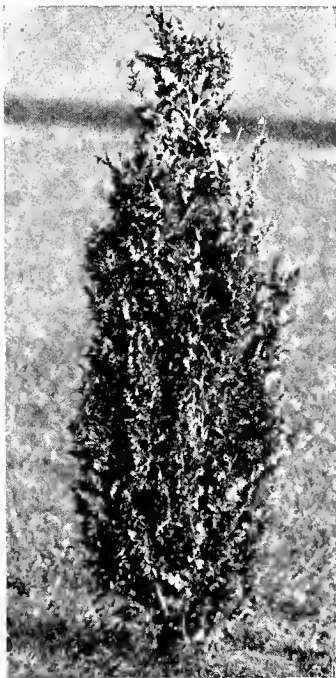
Cephalotaxus fortunei. *Fortune's Yew.* Dense shrub valuable for planting in shaded location. Foliage dark green, two to three inches long. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

C. pedunculata fastigiata. *Korean Yew.* An interesting tree with yew-like foliage, sometimes known as "False Yew." Foliage is dark green; habit of growth compact, upright and columnar like an Irish Yew. Very useful in small places and rock gardens. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

CHAMAECYPARIS

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana. *Lawson Cypress.* A handsome pyramidal tree with short and spreading branches; branchlets crowded, pendulous, fern-like and feathery. A tree that grows more beautiful with age. We consider this the most beautiful of the large conifers. It appears to best advantage when allowed ample space but does not become so wide a tree as the *Cedrus deodara*. Boxed, 16 to 18 ft., \$30.00; 12 to 15 ft., \$25.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$18.00; balled, 8 to 10 ft., \$8.00; 7 to 8 ft., \$6.50; 6 to 7 ft., \$5.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 4-in. pots, 2 to 3 ft., 35c.

C. lawsoniana alumi. *Scarab Cypress.* A variety of dense growth and columnar habit; foliage decidedly glaucous with a pronounced blue metallic hue. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.



CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA WISSELI

C. lawsoniana erecta viridis. *Green Column Cypress.* Habit fastigate and tapering, foliage a clear, rich green with no glaucous markings. Ornamental and distinct. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

C. lawsoniana filifera. *Thread-Like Cypress.* A graceful, weeping plant of a very distinct type. Branchlets long, slender and thread-like; foliage a medium shade of green. Growth is slow, making the plant suitable for the small garden. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

C. lawsoniana glauca coerulea. Compact form with silvery-blue foliage. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

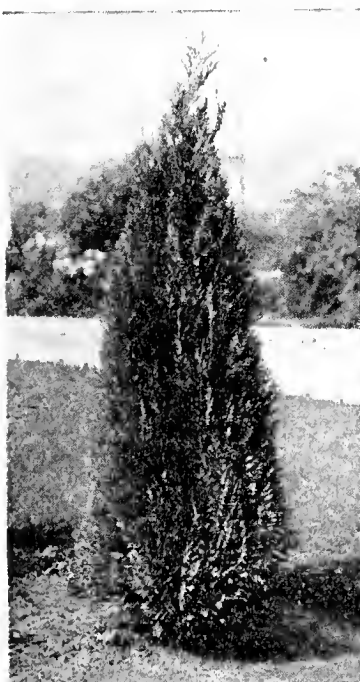
C. lawsoniana pendula. *Weeping Lawson.* A handsome weeping type, desirable as a single plant; foliage dark green. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$6.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.

C. lawsoniana wisselei. *Wissell Cypress.* An upright columnar tree of great beauty. The dark, sage-green foliage is in crisp, fern-like fronds. A very desirable and distinctive accent plant. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$6.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

C. obtusa. *Hinoki Cypress.* A dwarf variety with horizontal branches and fern-like tufts of bright green. We recommend this variety for rock garden plantings. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$8.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$4.00; 6-in. pots, 1 ft., \$2.25.



CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA LYCOPTODIODES



CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA ALUMI



CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA ERECTA VIRIDIS

C. obtusa aurea. Golden Hinoki Cypress. A miniature variety; foliage gold-tinted and fern-like; fine for small rock gardens or for use as an unusual pot plant. 6-in. pots, 1 ft., \$2.25.

C. obtusa decussata. Of low-growing habit with bluish-green feathery foliage; takes on a decidedly bronzy shade in winter. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.75.

C. obtusa lycopodioides. Clubmoss Cypress. Novel and distinct; foliage dark green; habit compact and pyramidal. Tufted ends of branches resemble cockscombs. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

C. pisifera plumosa viridis. Plume Retinospora. Small tree of conical outline with deep-green, fern-like foliage. An exquisitely beautiful tree. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50.

CRYPTOMERIA

Cryptomeria japonica. Japanese Cedar. A handsome, rapid-growing tree with an elongated pyramidal outline and plume-like, upward-spreading branches. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.



CUPRESSUS BENTHAMII
KNIGHTIANA



CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA

C. japonica elegans. Plume Cedar. Foliage fine and feathery, dense and compact; in summer green, in winter coppery. A handsome small tree. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

C. japonica nana aurea. A very dwarf, compact variety whose spread is double its height. Grows very slowly; foliage is dense with decided golden tinge. A very rare plant and one of the best dwarfs. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

CUPRESSUS

Cupressus arizonica. Arizona Cypress. Growth compact; branches somewhat stout; foliage silvery blue; tree of very good form. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

C. benthami knightiana. Knight's Cypress. A tall tree of elegant habit, with drooping, feathery and fern-like branchlets. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 2 ft., 50c.

C. goveniana. Gowen Cypress. Small evergreen tree of spreading habit. Foliage more graceful than that of Monterey Cypress. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

C. macrocarpa. Monterey Cypress. The well-known cypress tree of California. Valuable for hedges, windbreaks and as

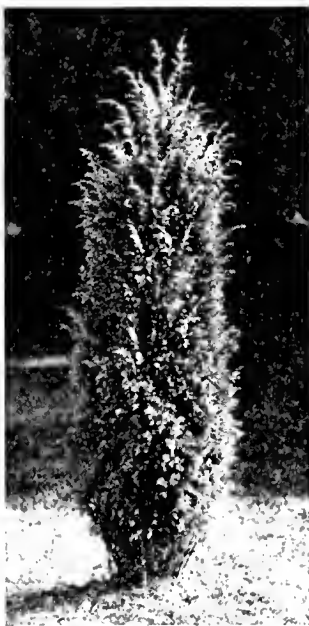
shelters along sandy seashores. Does well in all sections of the Pacific Coast. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c each, 10 for \$4.50; 2 to 3 ft., 40c each, 10 for \$3.50.

C. sempervirens fastigiata. Italian Cypress. A tall, slender-growing variety with straight branches lying close to the stem; for lining drives and for landscape work. Boxed, 12 to 14 ft., \$15.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$10.00; balled, 8 to 10 ft., \$4.50; 7 to 8 ft., \$3.50; 6 to 7 ft., \$2.75; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 5-gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 3-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c each, 10 for \$4.50.

LIBOCEDRUS

Libocedrus decurrens. California Incense Cedar. A native of the Pacific Coast States. Of vigorous, compact growth with foliage similar to Arbor Vitae. A tall, slender, conical tree, making a beautiful specimen. It retains its pyramidal form when mature and is a valuable accent plant. Boxed, 12 to 15 ft., \$20.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$15.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$12.00; balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$6.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$4.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50.

Prices Listed Do Not Include State Sales Tax of 2½%.



JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS
HIBERNICA



JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PFTZERIANA

JUNIPERUS . . . Junipers

Chiefly slow-growing small trees with two kinds of foliage one needle-like, prickly and in whorls of three; the other scale-like, overlapping and arranged in four rows. In form they range from the very prostrate *Juniperus chinensis procumbens*, which is used as ground cover, to the upright *Juniperus virginiana* which becomes a small tree. They also present the widest color range to be found in conifers.

Upright Varieties

***Juniperus chinensis pyramidalis*. (Blue form) *Column Chinese Juniper*.** An extremely narrow columnar tree, very useful in landscape work for formal planting or as accent trees. This type has silvery blue foliage. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

***J. chinensis pyramidalis*. (Green form)** Identical with preceding variety except color of foliage which is medium green. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

***J. chinensis wilsoni pendula*. *Wilson's Weeping Juniper*.** A small erect tree with drooping branchlets. Foliage light green and of both scale-like and prickly type. A very beautiful little tree and quite rare. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$5.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.75.

***J. communis hibernica*. *Irish Juniper*.** Slender erect, dense, columnar growth. Foliage needle-like and very glaucous. Valuable where columnar tree of small size is desired. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

***J. excelsa stricta*. *Spiny Greek Juniper*.** A slow-growing, small, conical tree of regular form. Foliage silvery and needle-like. Suitable for foundation planting. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

***J. libretoni*.** A pyramidal form with ascending branches and very blue foliage. Very graceful and beautiful. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$5.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50.

***J. virginiana*. *Virginia Red Cedar*.** One of the largest Junipers. A small pyramidal tree growing 6 to 10 inches each year. Size and form can be regulated by pruning. Foliage bronzy in winter, green in spring. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

***J. virginiana cannarti*. *Cannart Red Cedar*.** A small tree of compact and slender growth. Foliage is bright green. A decided improvement over *Juniperus virginiana*. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.75.

The foliage is a beautiful bluish-green. Its numerous short branchlets and dense habit of growth make it unsurpassed as a ground cover. Exceptionally good for covering steep slopes. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

***J. sabina*. *Savin Juniper*.** A semi-erect, bushy plant; useful for grouping and foundation planting. Foliage an even shade of medium green. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

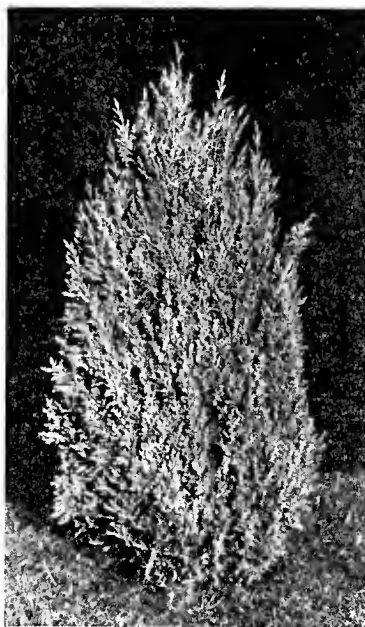
***J. sabina tamariscifolia*. *Tamarisk Leaf Juniper*.** A low-growing, trailing variety of more symmetrical form than *J. chinensis procumbens*. It is densely branched and compact. The feathery foliage is a dark bluish-green color. The most beautiful juniper. Unexcelled for foundation planting, also very effective used in groups and masses. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50; 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.00.

PICEA . . . Spruce

Symmetrical trees of upright, conical form. Growth is slow, making them suitable for planting in rather small gardens. Their stiff branches are a decided advantage when using them as Living Christmas Trees.

***Picea excelsa*. *Norway Spruce*.** An extremely hardy variety with light green foliage; cones large; branches with age, graceful and drooping. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

***P. polita*. *Tiger Tail Spruce*.** Slow growing tree of irregular form; needles very stiff; dark green; branchlets bunched producing a tufted effect. Very rare. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00.



JUNIPERUS EXCELSA STRICTA



JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA

***J. virginiana corymbosa*.** An irregular tree with a decidedly Japanese outline. Foliage is in dense tufts and dark golden green in color. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

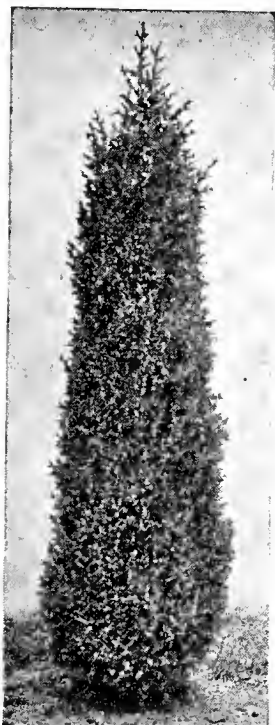
***J. virginiana glauca*. *Silver Red Cedar*.** An upright tree of compact growth, columnar form and blue, cypress-like foliage. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.25.

Prostrate and Spreading Varieties

Sizes are determined by spread and not by height.

***Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*. *Pfitzer's Juniper*.** Of spreading habit with silvery-green foliage. Untrained plants make excellent ground cover; by staking, trees four to six feet high can be obtained. Useful for wide foundation plantings. Will stand considerable shade. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

***J. chinensis procumbens*. *Creeping Japanese Juniper*.** A very prostrate form of less than 1 foot in height but having a spread of 6 to 8 feet.



JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS
PYRAMIDALIS



PICEA PUNGENS
KOSTERIANA



PICEA SITCHENSIS



PICEA SMITHIANA

These trees are best for small gardens

P. pungens. Colorado Spruce. Tree regular, compact and pyramidal in form; foliage rigid, acute and dark green. Beautiful as specimens or planted in groups. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 5 ft., \$5.00.

P. pungens glauca. Colorado Blue Spruce. Similar in form to *Picea pungens* but with beautiful blue foliage. A very handsome variety. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$7.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.50.

P. pungens kosteriana. Koster's Spruce. A very popular tree with silvery-blue foliage and graceful pendulous branches. Generally considered the most beautiful of the spruces. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$8.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00.

P. sitchensis. Sitka Spruce. A native of the Pacific Coast States. Highly ornamental tree with dark green foliage. Of compact habit and slow growth. Balled 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

P. smithiana. Himalayan Spruce. Trunk grows upright, while the branches slope downward, the branchlets being very drooping and graceful; foliage closely set, long, slender, and soft; cones are 6 to 8 inches long. A tree of decided beauty and individuality. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., \$20.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$15.00; balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$6.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

PINUS . . . Pine

Pinus canariensis. Canary Island Pine. One of our finest coniferous trees; leaves gathered in tufts all over the tree, giving it a striking appearance. A more wide-spreading tree than the Monterey Pine and of a softer shade of green. A very rapid-growing large tree. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$5.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

P. cembroides. Small tree with stout, spreading branches forming a round-topped head. Needles short, slender, dark green; slow growing. Gal. cans, 1 ft., 50c.

P. contorta. Scrub Pine. Small tree with stout branches forming a compact head. Stiff, dark green leaves one to two inches long. Gal. cans, 1 ft. 50c.

P. excelsa. Bhotan Pine. A graceful, slow-growing tree with very long blue-green needles. Bark on young trees is green and leathery. This variety is often trained into irregular shapes for rock gardens as branches are extremely flexible. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

P. halepensis. Aleppo Pine. One of the best varieties for windbreaks and screens; foliage light green, needles short and slender. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 5 gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

P. monophylla. Single Leaf Pine. A small symmetrical tree of pyramidal form and dense habit of growth. Foliage is short, stiff and blue-green in color. 3-gal. cans, 1½ ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 ft., 75c.

The conifers shown below are exceptionally suitable for windbreaks and screens. They are rapid growing, inexpensive and present a pleasing appearance at all seasons. We can supply specimen trees as well as small sizes.



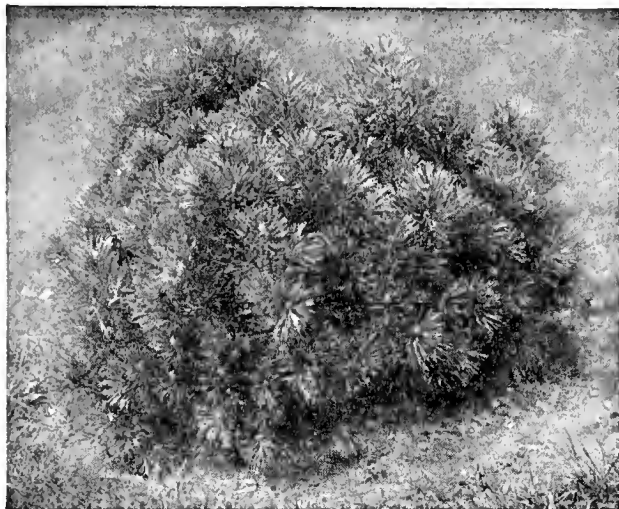
PINUS RADIATA (Monterey Pine)



SEQUOIA SEMPERVIRENS
California Coast Redwood



PINUS HALEPENSIS



PINUS MUGHUS
A gem for the rock garden.

P. mughus. A densely-branched, dwarf tree, upper branches erect, lower ones recumbent; needles dark green and stiff. Valuable for rock gardens. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00; 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.25; gal. cans, 1 ft., 75c.

P. nigra. *Austrian Pine.* A slow-growing tree with dark green needles. Spread of branches is about equal to height. Exceptionally good for windy exposures. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

P. pinaster. (*P. maritima*) *Cluster Pine.* A beautiful tree of pyramidal habit. Bark coarse and deeply furrowed. Leaves twisted, very long, bright green. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$4.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50.

P. pinea. *Italian Stone Pine.* Of slow growth; very symmetrical and compact; with age forms a flat, parasol-like head. Foliage deep green in mature trees. Boxed, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

P. radiata. *Monterey Pine.* A very handsome and picturesque tree; growth upright and rapid. Does well over a wide range of country. Used extensively for tall windbreaks and screens. (In addition to sizes listed below, we can supply boxed specimens up to 25 feet in height.) Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 5 gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

P. sylvestris. *Scotch Pine.* Desirable for its rapid growth and adaptability to soil conditions. Its beauty is in its uneven picturesque habit. Foliage is silvery green, bark reddish-brown. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.25; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

PSEUDOTSUGA

Pseudotsuga douglasii. *Douglas Fir.* The variety used most largely for cut Christmas Trees in California. Soft aromatic needles of dark green. Should be sheltered from heavy winds while young. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$6.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 4-in. pots, 50c.

PODOCARPUS

Podocarpus elongatus. *Fern Leaf Pine.* Resinous evergreen making a very handsome specimen tree. When young they are very beautiful and useful as house plants, as they will endure dark interiors better than any other plant. In tubs, 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

P. macrophylla. Leaves shaped like those of oleander but smaller. Bark of all except older branches dark green. Very unique and ornamental. A native of Japan. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.00.



SEQUOIA GIGANTEA
California Big Tree.

SEQUOIA . . . Redwood

Sequoia gigantea. *California Big Tree.* Because these trees are the oldest living things most people believe them to be slow-growing. They really grow very rapidly when young and make beautiful specimens. No other tree is so symmetrical. They are ideal for park planting, especially where they can be used for community Outdoor Christmas Trees. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., \$20.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$15.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$12.00. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

S. gigantea pendula. *Weeping Big Tree.* An extremely peculiar type with main trunk twisted like a corkscrew. Branchlets long and drooping. Balled 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

S. sempervirens. *California Redwood.* Fine as specimens and in mass effects. Branches are horizontal; leaves dark green with pale bands beneath. These trees grow very rapidly and increase in beauty as they mature. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., \$20.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$15.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$12.00; 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 3-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.



CONIFERS ARE IDEAL FOR SCREEN PLANTINGS

TAXUS . . . Yew

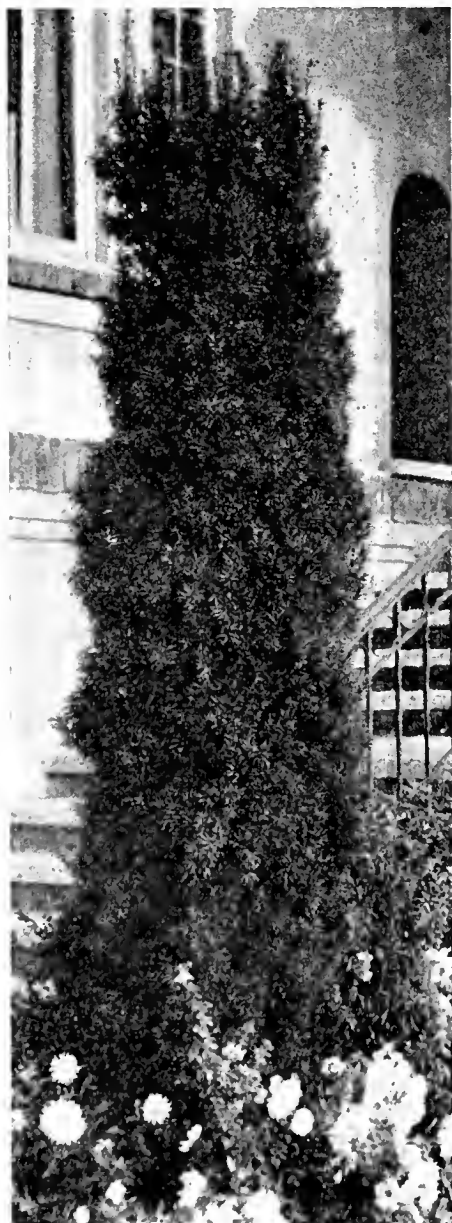
Taxus baccata. English Yew. Tree or shrub with bushy head, densely branched and covered with somber green leaves; a rather slow-grower. Balled, 5½ to 6 ft., \$9.00; 5 to 5½ ft., \$7.50; 4½ to 5 ft., \$6.75; 4 to 4½ ft., \$6.00; 3½ to 4 ft., \$5.25; 3 to 3½ ft., \$4.75; 4-in. pots, 75c.

T. baccata elegantissima. Elegant Variegated Yew. Growth rather slow, but compact and erect; foliage brilliantly variegated golden yellow on new growth, which variegation becomes less pronounced as the season advances, but every leaf always shows variegation. Balled, 3½ to 4 ft., \$5.25; 3 to 3½ ft., \$4.75; 2½ to 3 ft., \$4.00.

T. baccata erecta. Erect Yew. Of compact, erect growth, resembling Irish Yew, but is a more rapid grower with smaller leaves. Does not produce berries. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$12.00; 5½ to 6 ft., \$9.00; 5 to 5½ ft., \$7.50; 4½ to 5 ft., \$6.75; 4 to 4½ ft., \$6.00; 3½ to 4 ft., \$5.25; 3 to 3½ ft., \$4.75.

T. baccata fastigiata. Irish Yew. Of upright growth, resembling a bundle of closely packed branches; foliage a very dark green; bears conspicuous red berries. Balled, 5½ to 6 ft., \$9.00; 5 to 5½ ft., \$7.50; 4½ to 5 ft., \$6.75; 4 to 4½ ft., \$6.00; 3½ to 4 ft., \$5.25; 3 to 3½ ft., \$4.75.

Good conifers give your garden a touch of distinction



TAXUS BACCATA
FASTIGIATA
Irish Yew

Yew Trees give to the garden that desired effect of maturity and permanence. Sturdy, slow-growing trees of dignity and beauty.



TAXUS BACCATA ELEGANTISSIMA
Elegant Variegated Yew

T. baccata fastigiata variegata. Variegated Irish Yew. In habit and form like the preceding, excepting in spring the foliage is an intense golden hue, becoming lighter as the season advances. A rare and remarkable conifer. Balled, 5 to 5½ ft., \$7.50; 4½ to 5 ft., \$6.75; 4 to 4½ ft., \$6.00; 3½ to 4 ft., \$5.25.

THUYA . . . Arbor Vitae

Thuja occidentalis. American Arbor Vitae. Of moderate height, foliage bright green; columnar form; very hardy. Makes a very attractive, semi-formal hedge. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$4.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis. Pyramidal American Arbor Vitae. More slender and compact than the preceding variety. In demand for entrance plantings or for accent in formal gardens. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

T. occidentalis wareana siberica. Ware Arbor Vitae. A dwarf, dense, globular bush. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

T. orientalis. Chinese Arbor Vitae. Small tree, compact and bushy; branches stand edgewise to trunk; foliage bright green, bronzy in winter. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

T. orientalis aurea nana. Berckman's Golden Arbor Vitae. Dwarf, compact shrub; foliage a bright lustrous yellow. Fine as a garden plant and for porch decoration. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00.

T. orientalis beverleyensis. Golden Column Arbor Vitae. Foliage golden green throughout the year. Grows into a narrow stately column. Very useful for formal effects. Much more effective and appropriate than Italian Cypress for entrance plantings of small homes. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00.

T. orientalis bonita. A dwarf, broad, cone-shaped Arbor Vitae with dark green foliage. Very fine for formal planting. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

T. orientalis compacta. Compact Oriental Arbor Vitae. Formal and decidedly attractive, hence a favorite everywhere. Quite dwarf; foliage bright green. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

Prices listed do not include State Sales Tax of 2½%. See page 79 for Tax Schedule.



THUYA PLICATA AUREA

T. orientalis meldensis. Pyramidal in shape and of dense growth; foliage a deep shade of green. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

T. orientalis pyramidalis. *Oriental Pyramidal Arbor Vitae.* Of upright growth and columnar habit; foliage light green; desirable for formal effects. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

T. orientalis pyramidalis bakeri. An improved variety of Pyramidal Arbor Vitae. Superior in every way to the type. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

T. orientalis semperaurescens. *Evergolden Chinese Arbor Vitae.* A compact variety of globular form and dwarf growth retaining its pronounced golden tint throughout the year. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

T. plicata. (*T. gigantea*) *Giant Arbor Vitae.* A rapid growing tree of pyramidal form, becoming columnar with age; one of our most popular native trees. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00.

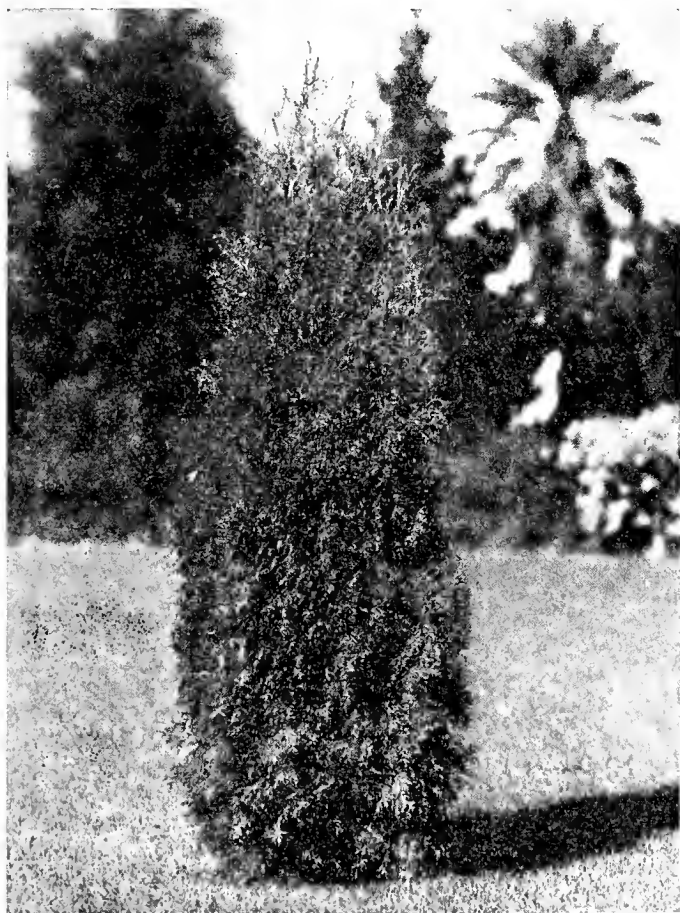
T. plicata aurea. *Golden Giant Arbor Vitae.* An exceptionally beautiful tree of pyramidal outline and with golden green foliage. Growth is fairly rapid and it makes a wonderful specimen tree when given ample space. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00.

TORREYA . . . Nutmeg Tree

Torreya californica. *California Nutmeg.* A rare native tree with foliage somewhat like Coast Redwood but glossy, larger and pointed. A very ornamental small tree. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00.

TSUGA . . . Hemlock

Tsuga heterophylla. *Mountain Hemlock.* A very beautiful native tree. Foliage borne as if in immense plumes, somewhat glaucous. Tree very symmetrical in growth. Prefers a cool, partially shaded location. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00.



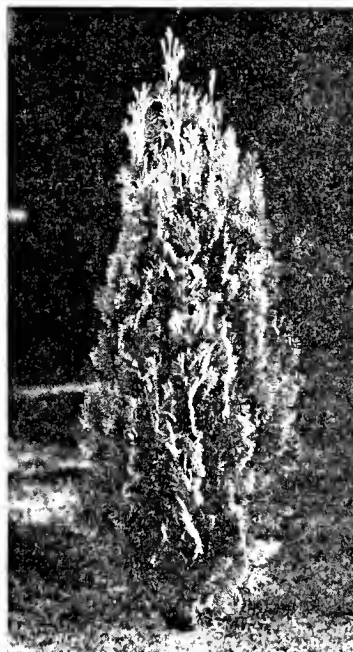
THUYA OCCIDENTALIS PYRAMIDALIS



The beauty of this formal garden is much enhanced by the use of Conifers as accent plants



THUYA ORIENTALIS
Note the uniformity of these plants



THUYA ORIENTALIS
BEVERLYENSIS



THUYA ORIENTALIS
PYRAMIDALIS

Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

This group of trees and shrubs embraces a very wide range of plant material. It is the use of these plants that marks the great difference of California gardens from those of other sections. The wide use of broadleaf evergreens breaks down the transition from large conifers and shade trees to bedding and bulbous plants. Their ever green foliage adds a touch of luxuriance to our gardens at every season and in winter especially the permanence of their foliage adds cheer to the landscape. This group offers plants of widely different types with brilliant flowers or fruits for every season of the year and with their use our gardens should be always interesting and colorful.

Explanatory Note:—The letter "S", where it follows the name of a variety, means that the plant does not attain any greater size than that of a shrub, while "T" means tree-like.

ABELIA

Abelia grandiflora. *Glossy Abelia* (S). Foliage glossy green with bronze shadings; flowers tubular, almost an inch long, white, flushed with pink, and continuing throughout the summer. Fine for foundation plantings or in the shrubbery border. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c; 4-in. pots, 35c.

ABUTILON . . . Flowering Maple

Abutilon. (S). Half-hardy shrubs with maple-like leaves. Flowers are pendulous and bell-shaped; almost constantly in bloom. We can supply these beautiful plants with red, yellow or orange flowers. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

ACACIA

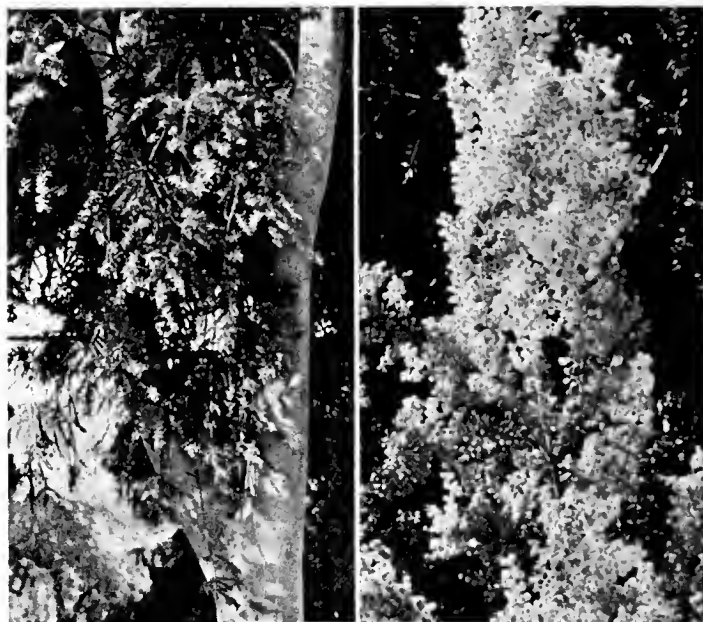
Acacia armata. *Kangaroo Thorn* (S). Spreading shrub with long slender branches, thorny; foliage deep green, small; flowers light yellow, borne along the branches. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 60c; 2 to 3 ft., 50c.



ACACIA MELANOXYLON
Black Acacia



ACACIA LONGIFOLIA
Sydney Golden Wattle



ACACIA PRAVISSIMA
Flowering against the trunk of
Eucalyptus Viminalis

ACACIA CULTRIFORMIS
Covers itself with rich yellow
bloom

A. baileyana. *Cootamundra Wattle* (T). A really handsome tree with silvery blue foliage and brilliantly colored golden yellow flowers; blooms in January and February. 5-gal. cans, 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 60c; 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

A. cultriformis. *Knife Leaf Acacia* (S). A handsome shrub with triangular, glaucous green leaves; flowers yellow in axillary racemes appearing in March and April. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 60c; 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

A. dealbata. *Silver Wattle* (T). A fast-growing tree; foliage glaucous and finely cut; flowers golden yellow appearing in February and March. Fine for street planting. 5-gal. cans, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 75c; 4 to 5 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

A. floribunda. *Gossamer Wattle* (T). A quick-growing tree of pendulous habit; leaves long and narrow; flowers light yellow; blooms constantly during the summer. Gal. cans, 6 to 8 ft., 90c; 5 to 6 ft., 75c; 4 to 5 ft., 60c.

A. longifolia. *Sidney Golden Wattle* (S or T). Of rather slender habit; leaves long, lanceolate, glossy green; flowers yellow and borne in small spikes at the axil of every leaf; blooms February and March. 5-gal. cans, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 6 to 8 ft., 80c; 5 to 6 ft., 70c; 4 to 5 ft., 60c.

A. melanoxylon. *Black Acacia* (T). Of compact, pyramidal growth; popular as a street tree throughout California. Leaves oblong, flowers light yellow, borne in small heads at the axils of every leaf; blooms in February and March. 5-gal. cans, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 6 to 8 ft., 70c; 5 to 6 ft., 60c; 4 to 5 ft., 50c.

A. podalyriaefolia. *Pearl Acacia* (S or T). Small tree with round, downy grayish-green leaves. Large canary-yellow flowers borne in profusion in January. The earliest blooming and most beautiful acacia. Gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

A. pravissima. *Screwpod Acacia* (T). Of upright growth with long, slender branches; leaves somewhat small and sage green in color; flowers yellow, borne in long drooping racemes in February and March a little later than *A. dealbata*. Gal. cans, 2 ft., 50c.

A. verticillata. *Star Acacia* (S or T). Bushy, spreading habit; leaves needle-like; flowers light yellow; blooms in March and April. May be used for hedges. Gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 75c; 4 to 5 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

ANDROMEDA



ARBUTUS UNEDO
Strawberry Tree

Andromeda japonica. (*Pieris japonica*) (S). Low, compact, evergreen shrub with small, pointed evergreen leaves. Young growth bronzy-red like a Nandina. Bears clusters of drooping white flowers in early spring. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

ARALIA

Aralia papyrifera. (*Tetrapanax papyriferum*) (S). Has downy leaves a foot or more across borne at the terminals of stout, slightly irregular stalks. Leaves are toothed and heavily ribbed with an "accordian-plaited" effect. Fine for use in patios or Spanish gardens. 5-gal. cans, 2 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

ARBUTUS

Arbutus menziesi. *Madrone* (T). Beautiful native tree with large, glossy, leathery leaves; flowers greenish-white, urn-shaped, folowed by orange-red berries. The smooth reddish bark peels at certain seasons showing beautiful green mottling beneath. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.



AUCUBA JAPONICA
VARIEGATA
Thrives in shade

Apple Blossom. A beautiful shade of pink, lighter at center. Glossy green foliage. 7-in. pots, \$1.75.

A. unedo. *Strawberry Tree* (S or T). A handsome shrub with dark green leaves; flowers white, appearing in autumn and winter when the red, strawberry-like fruits are ripe. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

AUCUBA

Aucuba japonica (S). Japanese shrub of moderate size with large, glossy leaves; berries the size and shape of cranberries. Makes a beautiful potted plant for a shady location. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; 5-in. pots, 75c.

A. japonica variegata. *Gold Dust Plant* (S). Leaves covered with yellow dots. One of the best plants for a very shady location. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; 5-in. pots, 75c; 4-in. pots, 50c.

AZALEA

These popular shrubs should be planted in semi-shade and require acid soil. Mulching with peat or leaf mold is essential. Never use fertilizer containing lime and do not cultivate close to the plants as the roots are very shallow.

Azalea indica. This group is more susceptible to frost injury than *Azalea kurume*, but will withstand temperatures of 20 degrees Fahrenheit. Blossoms in March and April. Flowers are large and slightly fragrant. We recommend the following varieties:

Ledifolia Alba. (S). Large, single, pure white flowers, very fragrant; late blooming. Foliage gray-green; tall growing. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$3.50.

Mme. van der Cruysen (S). Semi-double, dark rose blooms borne in great abundance. Balled, 12 to 14 in., \$2.75.

Pink Pearl. (S). A very lovely variety with semi-double flowers of delicate pink. Balled, 12 to 14 in., \$3.00.

Simon Mardner (S). Very double blooms of bright rose. A very beautiful variety and a profuse bloomer. Balled, 12 to 14 in., \$2.75.

Vervaeana (S). Large semi-double pink blooms heavily marked and dotted with golden-brown. A flower of great beauty. Balled, 12 to 14 in., \$2.75.

A. kurume. *Japanese Azaleas* (S). These lovely azaleas have flowers smaller than those of the *indica* variety. They bloom very profusely and are quite hardy in most sections of California. We offer the following varieties:

Chas. Encke. A dwarf variety with medium size flowers of dark salmon-pink striped with white; single. Balled, 8 to 10 in., \$1.25.

Coccinea. Single flowers of dark rose. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$2.75.

Hexe. A compact, dwarf sort; the dark crimson flowers completely cover the plant; semi-double. Balled, 8 to 10 in., \$1.25.

Hinodigiri. A charming dwarf type bearing single flowers of rosy-scarlet. A profuse bloomer and will grow in full sun near the coast. Useful for giving color to rock gardens. Balled, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25.

Light Purple. An unusual shade in these lovely flowers. Balled, 10 to 12 in., \$1.75.

Rosy Morn. Dark carmine-pink blooms. 7-in. pots, \$1.75.

Salmon Queen. An exceptionally fine shade of salmon-pink. Balled, 10 to 12 in., \$1.75.

Snowdrift. Large, pure white flowers borne profusely. Balled, 10 to 12 in., \$1.75.

Tea Garden B. Deep salmon-pink blooms. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$2.75.

Terra Cotta. One of the loveliest varieties. Flowers are quite large, blooms in May and June. Balled, 12 to 14 in., \$2.00.

See also Deciduous Azaleas on Page 52.



AZALEA PINK PEARL



AZALEA HINODIGIRI



BERBERIS WILSONAE
A brilliant spot of color in autumn and winter

AZARA

Azara microphylla. *Boxleaf Azara* (S). Of erect habit; leaves small, glossy green and toothed; flowers minute, yellow with chocolate fragrance. Very graceful giving a stencil effect when grown against a stucco wall. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00; 3-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

BERBERIS . . . Barberry

Berberis darwini. *Darwin's Barberry* (S). Small shrub with slender branches; leaves small, glossy green in summer, bright red in winter; flowers are orange and appear in February and March; berries are blue. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; 3-gal. cans, 2 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

B. gagnepaini (S). A new variety from China. Glossy green foliage, orange flowers, blue berries. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 ft., 50c.

B. knighti (S). A bushy and hardy shrub; leaves bright green, elongated and prickly; flowers bright yellow; berries blue. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

B. pruinosa (S). The strongest growing of the barberries. Foliage similar to knighti but lighter in color; flowers yellow; berries blue. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

B. stenophylla (S). Shrub with long, slender, arching branches. Leaves small, long and narrow, dark green above, silvery beneath. Flowers deep golden yellow. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

B. subcauliata (S). Of compact, globular form; foliage bronzy-green turning to red in winter; flowers light yellow, berries red. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.



BERBERIS DARWINI
Blooms in late winter

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS

Tubed plants are
fine for porch decoration



B. triacanthophora. *Three-Spine Barberry* (S). A new variety introduced from China. Of low spreading habit with dark bluish-green foliage and golden flowers; berries are purplish-blue. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 ft., 50c.

B. wilsonae. *Wilson Barberry* (S). Shrub of roundish form, brilliant foliage, light green with bronzy tips turning scarlet in the fall; berries beautiful shade of red. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

BOUVARDIA

Bouvardia humboldti (S). Few plants can equal white bouvardia in fragrance. They are rather difficult to grow and will not endure a temperature less than 26 degrees above zero. 4-in. pots, 60c.

B. pink. Has small pink flowers. Somewhat hardier than white bouvardia but has little fragrance. 4-in. pots, 60c.

BUDDLEIA . . . Summer Lilac

Buddleia globosa. *Globe Butterfly Bush* (S). Of medium size with rough, narrow foliage; flowers ball shaped, orange and fragrant. Gallon cans, 50c.

B. madagascariensis (S). An effective and quick-growing shrub; foliage dark green and broad; flowers coppery-orange, slightly fragrant. Gal. cans, 50c.

B. magnifica (S). A beautiful arching shrub of robust habit; foliage bright green; flowers deep rosy-purple with orange eye. Gal. cans, 50c.

B. superba (S). Flowers rosy-lilac with orange eye. Gal. cans, 50c.

B. variabilis. *Butterfly Bush* (S). Fast-growing shrub, remains half ever-green except in very cold climates; flowers borne in long purple spikes. Should be pruned severely in winter; cut back flower stems as soon as faded. Gal. cans, 50c.

BUXUS . . . Box

Buxus sempervirens. *Common Boxwood* (S). Handsome shrub of dense, compact growth. Leaves quite small, deep green. An ideal hedge plant. More extensively used for shaping in various forms than any other evergreen. 3-in. pots, for hedges, \$1.25 for 10; \$10.00 for 100.

B. sempervirens suffruticosa. *Dwarf Box* (S). A widely known and popular form; foliage small, deep green and dense. Balled, 8 to 12 in. \$1.00; 3-in. pots for hedges, \$1.50 for 10; \$12.50 for 100.

TRIMMED BOXWOODS

Buxus sempervirens. *Common Boxwood.* Cone shaped.

Balled, 38 to 40 in.....	\$5.00
Balled, 36 to 38 in.....	4.50
Balled, 34 to 36 in.....	4.00
Balled, 32 to 34 in.....	3.50
Balled, 28 to 30 in.....	3.00
Balled, 26 to 28 in.....	2.50
Balled, 22 to 24 in.....	1.75
Balled, 18 to 20 in.....	1.25

Standards.

14 to 16 in stems, 12 to 14 in. heads.....	\$2.50
12 to 14 in. stems, 10 to 12 in. heads.....	2.00

Globes.

20 to 24 in. globes.....	\$2.50
16 to 20 in. globes.....	2.00

CALOTHAMNUS

Calothamnus quadrifidus. (S). Sometimes called Red Melaleuca. Flowers are brilliant crimson and of same form as Melaleuca and Callistemon. Growth slender and graceful. 6-in. pots, 50c.

CALLISTEMON . . . Bottle Brush

Callistemon hybridus (T). Small tree, irregular and vigorous; flowers red, borne in large spikes very profusely. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

C. lanceolatus. *Lemon Bottle Brush* (T). Hardy tree growing anywhere with little water. Flowers unique, resembling in shape brushes used for cleaning bottles, brilliant red in color; odd rigid branches; foliage long and stiff, borne at right angles to the stem. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

CAMELLIA

Camellia japonica (S or T). These very beautiful plants flower in late winter months. They prefer a shady or semi-shady location and acid soil. Do not plant too deep and do not use fertilizers containing lime. We offer good bushy plants with plenty of flower buds in the following varieties:

Alba plena. A regular flowered, double, clear white. Balled, 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.50.

Chandleri elegans. Large flower; outer rim of petals wide and smooth, inner petals small and frilled; color rose with white markings. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.50.

Cheerful. Rose red changing to carmine, double. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00.

✕ **Clarke's Red.** A fully double, clear red variety; very fine. Balled, 3 ft., \$4.50.

Daikagura. Double flowered rose with white marks; very early. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50.

Grandiflora rosea. Very large semi-double rose pink with showy stamens; flowers sometimes 6 inches in diameter. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$5.00.

✕ **Hakari gengi.** Double, lavender pink with white edge. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.50.

Kumasaka. Deep clear pink; a fine variety. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.50.

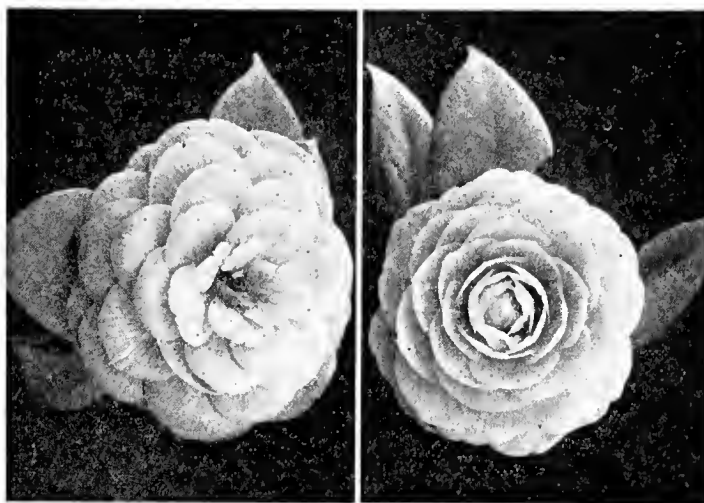
Napa Red. Tall growing, clear red, fully double. Balled, 3 ft., \$5.00.

Pink Perfection. Double, shell-pink flowers. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50; 9-in. pots, \$2.00.

Pink Star. Large, fully double, perfectly formed flowers of brilliant pink; exceptionally fine. Balled, 2½ ft., \$6.00.

Rosita. Bright rose-pink; double. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 9-in. pots, \$2.00.

Wakanouro. Compact growing, rose red, double variety. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.50.



CHEERFUL

PINK PERFECTION

These two Camellias are very easy to grow

CANTUA

Cantua buxifolia (S). Half-climbing, drooping shrub; flowers long and narrow, trumpet shaped, dark rose shading to orange. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

CARPENTERIA

Carpenteria californica. *Tree Anemone* (S). A handsome native shrub; foliage glossy green and narrow; flowers white with yellow stamens, borne in clusters. One of our most beautiful native plants. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

CARISSA

Carissa grandiflora. *Natal Plum* (S). Small, spiny shrub with fragrant white flowers and showy red, edible fruits. A beautiful plant but very susceptible to frost injury. 5-gal. cans, 2 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 1 ft., 75c.

CASSIA

Cassia tomentosa. *Wooly Senna* (S). Foliage gray-green. Flowers golden yellow and borne at all seasons. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

CASUARINA

Casuarina cunninghamiana (T). Erect, quick growing tree with numerous slender branchlets resembling pine needles. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

C. stricta. *She Oak* (T). A rapid-growing tree, valuable for roadside plantings. Growth strong and dense, with numerous short branchlets. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

CEANOTHUS

Ceanothus arboreus (S or T). Sky blue flowers borne in large panicles. A strong growing shrub sometimes becoming a tree. Gal. cans 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

C. cyaneus (S). Flowers a brilliant blue, the darkest of the Wild Lilacs; very fragrant. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

C. Marie Simon (S). A hybrid with rosy-pink flowers. Blooms several times each year. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

C. thyrsiflorus. *California Wild Lilac* (S). A native shrub of rather thick compact growth; foliage dark shiny green; flowers sky blue. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

CERATONIA

Ceratonia siliqua. *St. John's Bread* (T). A thick-growing tree with masses of shining, dark green foliage; grows well in almost any soil and is drought resistant. One of the most beautiful evergreen shade trees. 3-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

CERATOSTIGMA

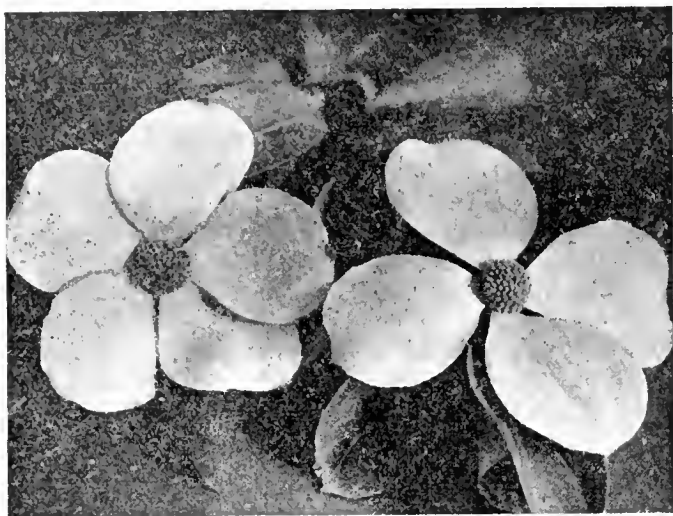
Ceratostigma willmottianum. Shrubby perennial; fine for mixed borders. Numerous thin, wiry stems with heads of brilliant, dark blue flowers. Gal. cans, 50c.

CESTRUM

Cestrum elegans. *Purple Cestrum* (S). Quick-growing shrub with rather large, downy leaves; flowers purplish red in clusters produced in winter and early spring; grows well in shade. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

C. fasciculatum. *Early Cestrum* (S). Flowers light red, somewhat larger than *C. elegans*. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

C. parqui. *Chilian Cestrum* (S). Flowers greenish-yellow; foliage light green; grows very rapidly and endures shade well. 6-in. pots, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.



CORNUS CAPITATA
The fruits are as beautiful as the flowers

CHOISYA

Choisya ternata. *Mexican Orange* (S). A useful shrub with bright green, clean-cut foliage; flowers white, fragrant and borne in clusters almost continuously. Thrives in most any situation. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

CHORIZEMA

Chorizema ilicifolium. *Flowering Oak*. (S) An interesting shrub of trailing habit of growth and drooping branches; flowers orange-red in loose racemes; foliage brilliant green. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

CINNAMOMUM

Cinnamomum camphora (*camphora officinalis*). *Camphor Tree* (T). Fine as a single tree, in groups and for street planting; foliage dense, compact, light green with young growth tipped with brilliant pink. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

CISTUS . . . Rock Rose

Cistus albidus. *Whiteleaf Rock Rose* (S). Very resistant to drought. Of compact growth with wooly, gray-green foliage. Flowers lilac-pink, two to three inches across. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

C. ladaniferus maculata. *Spotted Rock Rose* (S). Often used as ground cover for dry slopes. Flowers white with a dark brownish-crimson spot above the base of each petal. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

C. monspeliensis (S). Small, finely branched shrub; small white flowers produced very freely. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

C. purpureus (S). Recently introduced from England. Very large flowers of reddish lilac with maroon blotch on each petal. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft. 75c.

C. Sunset (S). Similar to *Cistus albidus* but flowers darker. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

COCCULUS

Cocculus laurifolius (S). An ornamental shrub with laurel-like leaves and reddish-purple berries. Useful for planting under larger shrubs. 4-in. pots, 35c.

COPROSMA

Coprosma baueri. *Looking Glass Plant* (S). Fine as a bushy border against a porch or wall. Foliage round and very glossy; flowers small, but followed by yellow berries. 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

C. baueri albo variegata. A variety with conspicuous yellow variegation of the leaves. Probably the showiest variegated plant in our collection. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

CORNUS . . . Dogwood

Cornus capitata. *Evergreen Dogwood* (S or T). An evergreen shrub or small tree of exceptional beauty. Flowers cream-colored and large, turning to a ruddy-red before falling; fruits red, showy and the size of a large strawberry. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

CORONILLA

Coronilla emerus. *Scorpion Senna* (S). Shrub resembling *Genista*. Foliage dark, glossy green; flowers yellow tinged with red and produced in ring-shaped clusters like a little crown. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

C. glauca. *Honey Coronilla* (S). Flowers deep golden yellow, intensely fragrant by day; very free bloomer; foliage bluish-green. Valuable as it begins to bloom in the winter and continues on through spring. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster acuminata (S). Erect habit, foliage pointed; flowers pinkish-white, followed by large, showy, red berries. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

C. dielsiana elegans. *Diel's Coloneaster* (S). A very pretty shrub. The branches are slender and arching; berries are small, coral-red and produced in greatest profusion down to the bases of the main branches. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

C. francheti. *Franchet Coloneaster* (S). Drooping shrub with arching branches; flowers small and pink in color; berries orange, tinged with red. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

C. frigida. *Himalayan Coloneaster* (S). The tallest of the *Cotoneasters*; foliage large, often measuring four inches in length; flowers white, berries scarlet in large clusters. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75.

C. harroviana (S). Semi-drooping habit; one of the very finest varieties. Berries small but borne profusely; orange-red in color. A recent introduction. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

C. pannosa. *Silverleaf Coloneaster* (S). A large shrub but one of the best. Foliage a soft gray-green; flowers white, followed by masses of brilliant red berries which last all winter. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

C. salicifolia floccosa. *Willowleaf Coloneaster* (S). Graceful shrub with long, willow-like leaves; bright red berries in profusion. One of the best varieties of recent introduction. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

Prices Listed Do Not Include State Sales Tax of 2½%.

PROSTRATE COTONEASTERS

Size is determined by spread and not by height.

Cotoneaster adpressa. *Creeping Cotoneaster* (S). A very prostrate form valuable for rock gardens or ground cover. Leaves are small and narrow; fruits are bright red. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

C. dammeri (*C. humifusa*) (S). A new and most attractive variety. Spreads flat on the ground. Foliage oval and fairly large; berries abundant and exceptionally brilliant red. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

C. glaucophyllum (S). Foliage silvery gray, small and pointed. Berries rosy red. Growth prostrate and irregular; well suited for rock gardens. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

C. horizontalis. *Rock Cotoneaster* (S). Trailing shrub, growing flat on the ground; foliage dark green and small; berries small, bright red, produced in great abundance. In severe winters this plant becomes deciduous for a short time. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 ft., 50c.

C. microphylla. *Rockspray Cotoneaster* (S). Low growing and dense; foliage dark green and very small; berries large and rosy-red, borne along the stem; flowers white. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 ft., 50c.

CUPHEA

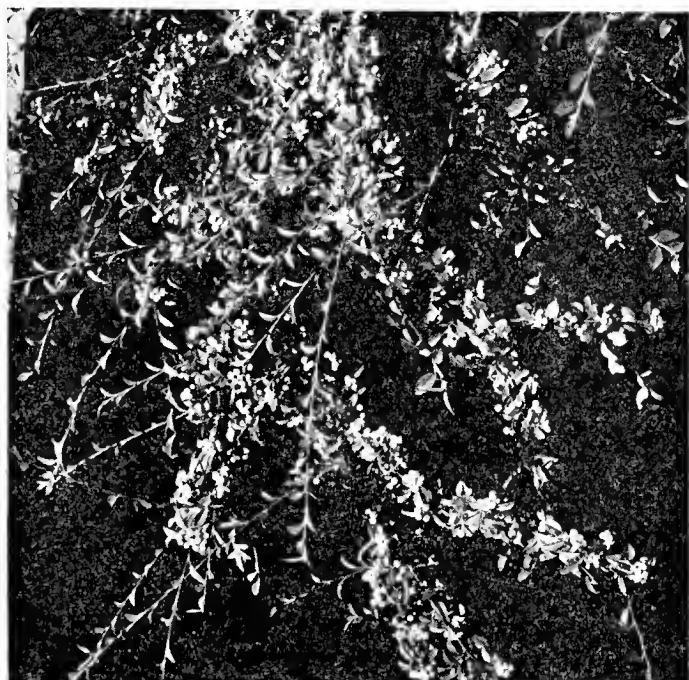
Cuphea hyssopifolia (S). A little shrub much branched and suitable for rock gardens. Foliage thick and abundant flowers pale violet and almost constantly in bloom. A very neat appearing little plant. 4-in. pots, 35c.

C. ignea (S). Tender little shrub blooming almost continuously. Flowers orange-red, tipped with black and white, tubular, about 1 inch long. 4-in. pots, 35c.

CYTISUS . . . Broom

Cytisus canariensis (*Genista canariensis*) (S). Free flowering; foliage small; flowers bright yellow, produced in profusion. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

C. multiflorus. (*Genista alba*). *White Spanish Broom* (S). A small shrub producing fragrant white blooms in dense terminal racemes. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.



COTONEASTER PANNOSA

Its bright red berries give color to winter gardens



COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS

Plant one at the edge of your pool

C. racemosus (*G. racemosa*). *Easter Broom* (S). Medium size, but desirable for its free-blooming quality; flowers yellow and very fragrant. Blooms profusely in March and April. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

C. scoparius (*G. scoparia*). *Scotch Broom* (S). Shrub with rigid branches; flowers large and clear yellow; seed pods almost black. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

C. scoparius andreanus. *Paradise Broom* (S). A beautiful variety of Scotch broom. Flowers yellow with blotches of mahogany red on side petals; very free blooming. Gal. cans 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

C. scoparius firefly (S). A Scotch broom with yellow and orange-red blooms. Very new. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

C. scoparius fulgens (S). Flowers bright coppery-orange. An unusually brilliant new variety. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

DAPHNE

Daphne cneorum. *Rose Daphne or Garland Flower* (S). Dwarf plant with spreading, wiry stems covered with dark green leaves, each stem tipped with a cluster of pink, very fragrant flowers. A valuable plant for rock gardens, thriving in half-shade. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$2.00.

D. odora. *White Daphne* (S). Small shrub of slow growth; flowers white or creamy, intensely fragrant and massed in dense clusters at ends of branches. Blooms during winter. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00; 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.50; 4-in. pots, 50c.

D. odora marginata. *Pink Daphne* (S). Although a variety of the foregoing, it is quite distinct; the leaves are edged creamy-white and the flowers are pink; very fragrant. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00; 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.50.

DIOSMA

Diosma ericoides. *Breath of Heaven* (S). Heath-like shrub with small, white, star-shaped flowers. Very fragrant. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

D. purpurea (S). Rather tender little plant with heads of rosy-purple blooms; very lovely. Gal. cans, 1 ft., 75c.

D. reevesi (S). Foliage slender and delicate; flowers white, star-shaped and fragrant; compact grower. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.



ELEAGNUS PUNGENS
Good in cold, windy locations

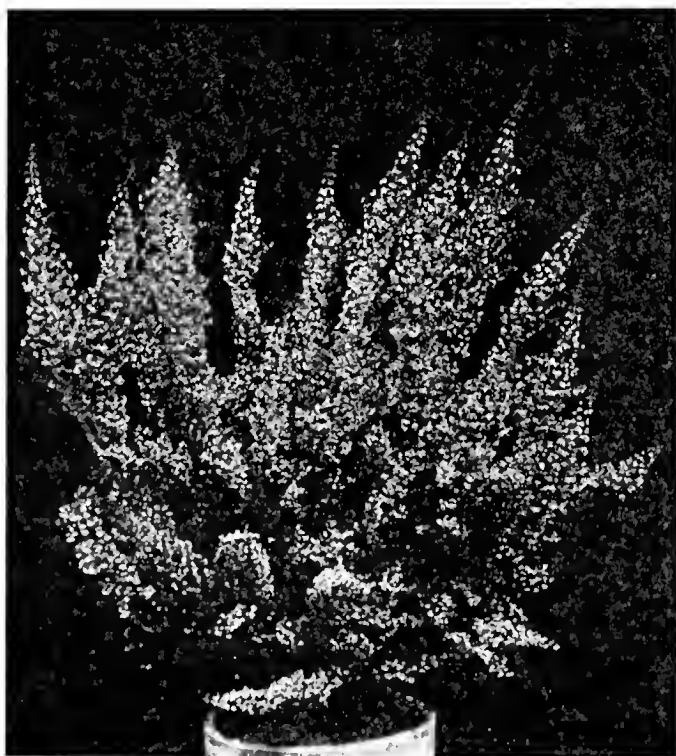
ELAEAGNUS

Elaeagnus pungens. *Thorny Elaeagnus* (S). Of spreading habit; foliage large, wavy margined, sage-green; flowers small and inconspicuous but foliage is very attractive. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

E. pungens variegata. *Yellowedge Elaeagnus* (S). Habit and growth the same as *E. pungens* but leaves have a narrow yellow margin that is very attractive. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

ERICA . . . Heather

Erica mediterranea. *Biscay Heather* (S). A popular densely branched, globular shrub; foliage dark green; flowers bright pink. Blooms all winter. Will grow in partial shade and endures more heat than any other variety. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; 1 to 1½ ft., 85c; 4-in. pots, 35c.



ERICA REGERMINANS OVATA
Best for early autumn bloom

E. mediterranea hybrida. *Darley Heath* (S). A dwarf and compact sort useful and beautiful as a low border. 4-in. pots, 35c.

E. melanthera. *Black-eyed Heather* (S). Winter-blooming shrub; flowers pink with black-tipped stamens. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; 4-in. pots, 35c.

E. melanthera rubra (S). Rosy-red blooms borne in long, open sprays, making it fine for cutting. A new variety that is in great demand. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; 4-in. pots, 35c.

E. persoluta alba. *Garland Heath* (S). Small and erect; when in season the plant is covered with light pink buds opening into white flowers. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00; 4-in. pots, 35c.

E. persoluta rosea. *Rosy Garland Heath* (S). Fine for spring flowering; one of the best pinks; flowers small but in dense masses. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25; 4-in. pots, 35c.

E. regerminans ovata (S). Flowers purplish-pink; blooms heavily from October to January and again in summer. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 4-in. pots, 35c.

ERIOBOTRYA . . . Loquat

BUDDED LOQUATS

Advance. Worthy of its name, being a decided advance over other sorts; fruit elongated and very large; proportion of flesh larger than usual. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

Premier. Fruit very large, pear shaped; flesh deep yellow; when fully ripe it has a sweet, cherry-like flavor. Boxed, 6 to 7 ft., \$12.50; balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50.

Thales. A Chinese variety, probably the largest of all loquats. Fruit firm and of a distinctive, medium-rich flavor; flesh deep orange. Boxed, 5 to 6 ft., \$10.00; balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50.

ESCALLONIA

Escallonia berteriana (S). Of erect habit; foliage glossy and dark green; flowers white, somewhat small, and borne in long, loose, erect panicles, free blooming. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

E. langleyensis (S). A graceful shrub; flowers light pink in short racemes; foliage lustrous green. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 3-gal. cans, 2 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

E. montevidensis (S). Large flowers in immense terminal cymes, a late summer and fall bloomer. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

E. organsis (S). Erect shrub with spreading branches; foliage thick and oblong; flowers light pink. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

E. rosea (S). A desirable shrub of free-flowering habit; foliage round, rough and serrated; flowers pink. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

E. rubra (S). Decidedly compact; foliage large, dark green, flowers deep red. The lowest-growing variety. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

E. sanguinea (S). A beautiful shrub with blood-red flowers. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

Consult our landscape department about your garden problems. A well planned garden is most economical to install and maintain. Our charges for plans, supervision or planting are very moderate.

EUCALYPTUS

Eucalyptus ficifolia. *Scarlet Flowering Gum* (T). A handsome ornamental tree with large leathery leaves and great clusters of bright crimson flowers. Occasional plants will produce white or pink blooms. Boxed, 9 to 10 ft., \$3.50; 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

E. globulus. *Blue Gum* (T). The most widely planted of the species; the fuel tree of California farms. Foliage deep green, large and leathery; flowers creamy white. Gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 60c; 4 to 5 ft., 50c each, 10 for \$4.50.

E. globulus compacta (T). Forms a wide bushy tree with many ascending branches and no main trunk. Foliage same as *E. globulus*. Excellent for windbreaks as it retains its branches clear to the ground. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c each; 10 for \$5.00.

E. leucoxylon rosea. *Pink Ironbark* (T). Valuable as an ornamental tree; brilliant pink flowers, profuse winter bloomer. Gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 75c; 4 to 5 ft., 60c.

E. polyanthemos. *Red Box* (T). Very ornamental variety with silvery foliage. Very resistant to drought and makes a fine windbreak. Gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 60c; 4 to 5 ft., 50c.



ERIOBOTRYA (Loquat)

Very ornamental tree producing edible fruit

E. hookeri (T). Tall tree of pyramidal shape; foliage dark green, young growth of bronzy hue. Flowers white; purplish-red berries borne in clusters. Will not endure severe frosts. 3-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

E. myrtifolia. *Brush Cherry* (S). Foliage dark, glossy green, smaller than *E. hookeri*; flowers white followed by rosy-violet berries; growth is compact and naturally pyramidal; may be sheared into formal shapes. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

EUONYMUS

Euonymus japonicus. *Evergreen Euonymus* (S). A very ornamental shrub of easy culture; foliage bright green, glossy and somewhat leathery. Old plants produce brilliant red berries if grown untrimmed. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

E. japonicus albo-marginatus. *Silver Margined Euonymus* (S). Strong, bushy growth; foliage dark green, with narrow margin of silvery-white. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.



ESCALLONIA ORGANSIS

Blooms in every season of the year

E. robusta. *Swamp Mahogany* (T). Handsome tree with leathery leaves; numerous white flowers. Moderate size and quick grower. Gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 60c; 4 to 5 ft., 50c; gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 45c each; 10 for \$4.00.

E. rostrata. *Red Gum* (T). Does well in most any situation and is resistant to drought. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 45c each; 10 for \$4.00.

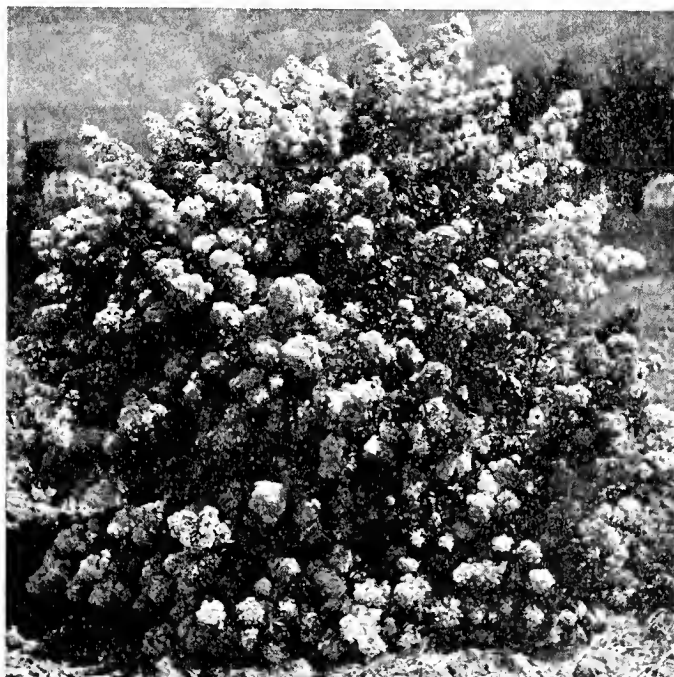
E. rudis. *Desert Gum* (T). Erect growing tree which grows well in the hot interior valleys. Gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 60c each; 10 for \$5.00.

E. sideroxylon rosea (T). Similar to *E. leucoxylon rosea*, but has dark, corrugated and permanent bark. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

E. viminalis. *Manna Gum* (T). Handsome tree with long pendulous branches. Valuable because resistant to frosts and strong winds. Gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 60c; 4 to 5 ft., 50c each; 10 for \$4.50.

EUGENIA

Eugenia apiculata (Myrtus luma) (S). A small, bushy shrub somewhat similar to *Myrtus communis*. Small, dark green leaves, white flowers, blue fruits. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.



ESCALLONIA MONTEVIDENSIS

Blooms in late summer



**EUONYMUS JAPONICUS
AUREA-MARGINATUS**



EUONYMUS JAPONICUS



**EUONYMUS JAPONICUS
AUREA-VARIEGATUS**

E. japonicus argenteo-variegatus. *Silver Variegated Euonymus* (S). Foliage almost white around edges, changing to yellow as the season advances; the most upright type of Euonymus and makes a beautiful specimen. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

E. japonicus aurea-marginatus. *Golden Euonymus* (S). A slow-growing variety of compact growth; foliage golden yellow toward the edges, blotched in center with light and dark green. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

E. japonicus aureo-variegatus. *Golden Variegated Euonymus* (S). Leaves golden yellow at centers, dark green at edges, branches green; of moderately slow growth. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

E. japonicus microphyllus. *Boxleaf Euonymus* (S). Dwarf and compact; foliage small, dark green, slender and serrated. Fine for low hedges and borders. Gal. cans, 50c each; 10 for \$4.50, 100 for \$35.00; 4-in. pots, 40c, 10 for \$3.50.

E. japonicus President Gauthier (S). Of spreading growth; foliage heavily variegated with creamy-white and margined with pink. A very beautiful variety. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

E. japonicus viridi-variegatus. *Duc D'Anjou Euonymus* (S). A spreading and vigorous grower; foliage striped in center with light green and pale yellow; darker green toward edges. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

FATSIA

Fatsia japonica (*Aralia sicboldi*) (S). Shrub with one or several undivided stout stems. Leaves smooth and deep, glossy green. Splendid for pot culture as a porch plant. Likes shade. Flowers white in round clusters. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

FEIJOA

Feijoa sellowiana. *Pineapple Guava* (S). A handsome, evergreen shrub. Flowers purplish-crimson, pure white beneath. Greenish, egg-shaped fruit with pulpy flesh with a pronounced pineapple and guava flavor. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

FICUS

Ficus elastica. *India Rubber Tree* (T). Handsome ornamental plant for pot culture but almost too tender to grow outside except in very favored sections. Leaves large and glossy, surrounded while developing by pink sheath. 8-in. pots, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 5-in. pots, 1 to 1½ ft. \$1.00.

F. macrophylla. *Moreton Bay Fig.* (T). Much hardier than the common rubber plant; foliage wider and shorter; dark green above, light green beneath. Sheath almost white. There are many very large trees of this variety scattered over California. 6-in. pots, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

FREMONTIA

Fremontia mexicana (T). A small native tree producing large yellow blossoms in late spring. Very showy and comparatively rare. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

FUCHSIA

Shade-loving plants admirably adapted for planting in gardens near the coast. They bloom the entire season and flourish in any good garden soil. Since the formation of the American Fuchsia Society there has been a renewed interest in these brilliant and beautiful flowers. We offer the following named varieties in 6-inch pots—75c, except where noted.

Baron von Kettler. The most double variety. Broad scarlet sepals, corolla purple veined with red; very large.

Charmaine. Large single; sepals scarlet, corolla magenta, bell-shaped; grows rapidly and blooms profusely.

Double Dextcr. Very long red sepals, medium size, very double corolla; exceptionally graceful.

Durango. Sepals and single corolla uniform dark red. Growth rather sprawling and ideal for rock gardens in sheltered situations.

Elm City. Sepals red and extra wide, corolla short, very double, dark purple with red blotch at base of each petal; medium size bloom.

Globosa (Nonpareil). Large, semi-double; sepals pale pink above, rosy beneath; petals wide, ruffled, shading from violet to lilac.

Gracilis. Pointed red sepals almost concealing the tiny, violet corolla. Dense little shrub covering itself with bloom. 50c.

Hap Hazard. Carmine red sepals, double corolla of royal purple with light violet line at edge of each petal. Very rare and beautiful.

Lavender Beauty. Small rose sepals sharply recurved; corolla double, pinkish-lavender; very dainty.

Little Beauty. Carmine sepals, single corolla of vivid lilac; flowers small but borne profusely.

Monstrosa. Carmine sepals, very large, double white corolla veined with red.

Pax. Very large and very double. Sepals dark scarlet, petals ruffed, mottled lilac and rose with crimson veining.

Phenomenal Purple. Bright red sepals; very double, dark purple corolla 50c.

Phenomenal White. Large double; dark carmine sepals only slightly reflexed, petals white veined with carmine. 50c.

Triphylla flore coccinea. Tubular flowers of vivid orange-red; foliage veined with red.

IN 4-INCH POTS—50c

Arborescens. Large shrub with panicles of small magenta flowers. Has much the appearance of a lilac.

Dr. Bhuna. Semi-double of medium size; sepals scarlet, corolla purple; occasional blooms are single.

Purple Ballet. Single, of medium size; scarlet sepals, purple petals opening very wide but incurving at edges.

Pythagore. Red sepals; deep violet corolla, double.

Red Ballet. Sepals and single corolla an even shade of soft rose. Petals open very wide. A lovely variety.

Santa Barbara. Small single; slender sepals pink and white standing at right angles to the small, violet corolla.

Serratifolia. Long, rosy-pink tube ending in greenish-white sepals; single corolla of brilliant orange.

Swanley Yellow. Long single; long, pointed yellowish-pink sepals; slender, orange-carmine petals.

Villa Hebe. Slender single of medium size; sepals pale pink, almost white; petals long, pink with a faint suggestion of orchid.

GARRYA

Garrrya eliptica. *Silk Tassel Bush* (S). Native evergreen with dense, dark green foliage and long pendulous catkin-like blooms. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

GENISTA

Genista monosperma. *Bridal Veil Broom* (S). Unusual shrub with silvery branches and sparse foliage; growth very drooping. White flowers borne in long drooping racemes. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

GARDENIA

Gardenia grandiflora. *Cape Jasmine* (S). Small shrub producing waxy, pure white flowers of exquisite fragrance. Plant in acid soil in moderate shade. Requires moisture and good drainage. 9-in. pots, \$2.00; 6-in. pots, 75c.



FUCHSIA RED BALLET

GREVILLEA

Grevillea banksii (S or T). This is the most beautiful Grevillea. Foliage, gray-green and fern-like; flowers rosy-scarlet. Will not endure much frost. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

G. robusta. *Silk Oak* (T). A large tree with fern-like foliage; flowers in trusses of deep orange color. Grows rapidly and does well in all parts of California. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

G. thelemanniana (S). A small shrub especially valuable for planting in dry places. Foliage feathery, flowers a brilliant scarlet; almost continuously in bloom. Will not endure heavy frosts. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

GRISELINA

Griselina lucida (S). A handsome shrub with foliage shaped like a viburnum but thick and glossy as a coprosma; moderately hardy. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

HIBISCUS

Hibiscus rosa sinensis. *Chinese Hibiscus* (S). A tender, evergreen shrub with glossy leaves and brilliant, showy flowers. Plant in a sunny location and protect from frost. If top branches are frozen the plants will branch lower down and bloom the same season. We can supply plants with pink, apricot or red flowers. 7-in. pots, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

HYPERICUM

Hypericum aureum. *Golden St. Johnswort* (S). Of dense habit; flowers bright yellow, one to two inches across. 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

H. calycinum (S). Low-growing, flowers yellow; partial to a shady location; makes a good ground cover under trees. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., 85c; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c each; 10 for \$4.00.

H. moserianum. *Goldflower* (S). Beautiful low-growing shrub; flowers golden yellow; fine for grouping and mass effects. Almost continuously in bloom. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.



Prices Listed Do Not Include State Sales Tax of 2½%.



FUCHSIA PHENOMENAL WHITE



HYPERICUM AUREUM
Almost continuously in bloom

HYMENOSPORUM

Hymenosporum flavum (T). Small, slender tree with foliage like a pittosporum. Cream-yellow flowers an inch across are borne in profusion from April to July; deliciously fragrant. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

ILEX . . . Holly

Ilex aquifolium. *English Holly* (T). Large shrub or small tree; foliage dark green, leathery and prickly; flowers small, followed by an abundance of bright red berries. Hollies are dioecious, that is, male and female flowers are borne on separate plants. It is necessary to have both to insure a crop of berries on the female trees; male trees never produce berries. Grafted female plants, balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$10.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$7.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 4-in. pots, 60c; male plants 20 per cent less.

I. aquifolium ferox. *Hedgehog Holly* (T). Foliage is wrinkled and very spiny; an unusually beautiful foliage plant. Does not produce berries. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$7.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00.

I. aquifolium ferox variegata (T). Similar to the above variety but with foliage marbled and streaked with creamy-yellow. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 4-in. pots, 60c.

I. aquifolium Golden Queen (T). A type of English Holly with rich golden variegation. This type berries very profusely when cross-pollinated. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$10.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$7.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 4-in. pots, 60c.

I. aquifolium Silver Queen (T). Similar to English Holly except that foliage is beautifully marbled with creamy-white. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$7.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 4-in. pots, 60c.

I. aquifolium Van Tol. *Dutch Holly* (T). Foliage is smooth and almost free from spines. Berries more profusely than does English Holly. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 4-in. pots, 60c.

JACOBINIA

Jacobinia carnea (S). A rather tender little shrub with heavily ribbed, purplish-green foliage and crowned with odd shaped rose colored blooms. Does best in a sheltered, partially shaded location. 4-in. pots, 35c.

KALMIA

Kalmia latifolia. *Mountain Laurel* (S). Foliage broad and glossy; flowers pink and borne in clusters. Requires same treatment as rhododendrons. Balled, 12 to 15 in., \$2.00.

LAGUNARIA

Lagunaria patersoni (S). Foliage gray-green; large, pale pink flowers similar to Hollyhocks. 4-in. pots, 35c.

LANTANA

Lantana (S). Extremely free-flowering shrubs, sometimes half-climbing. Excellent for ground cover; rapid growing. Flowers borne in small clusters in colors of lavender, pink, yellow and orange-red. 4-in. pots, 35c; 10 for \$5.00.

LAURUS . . . Laurel

Laurus nobilis. *Bay Tree*. *Grecian Laurel* (S or T). A pyramidal shrub with upright branches; stiff dark green leaves. Often clipped into cones or standards. Useful where a somewhat formal shrub is desired. Boxed, 10 to 12 ft., \$20.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$15.00; balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

TRIMMED STANDARDS

Laurus nobilis

24 in. stems, 18 in. heads.	\$ 5.00
30 " " 18 " "	6.00
36 " " 24 " "	7.50
42 " " 24 " "	9.00
48 " " 24 " "	10.00
54 " " 24 " "	12.50



LANTANA
An excellent ground cover plant

LAUROCERASUS

Laurocerasus carolinensis. *American Cherry Laurel* (S or T). This fine evergreen of the Southern States is valuable for shade, ornament, and makes a fine hedge. The leaves are large; bright and shiny. Flowers are small with cream-colored petals; fruits black and shiny. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

L. officinalis. *English Laurel* (S). Large shrub; foliage broad, heavy and glossy; flowers white in racemes, followed by black, cherry-like fruits. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

L. lusitanica. *Portugal Laurel* (S). A stately appearing shrub, foliage a pronounced dark green, sharply serrated; flowers white. Growth compact. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

LAVENDULA

Lavendula officinalis. *Lavender* (S). An old favorite because of its pleasing odor. Does well in dry places. Compact form, with large deep blue flowers; good for border or rock garden. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

LEONOTIS

Leonotis leonurus. *Lion's Ear* (S). Woody shrub with hairy stems; flowers brilliant orange-red, appearing in summer and autumn. 3-gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

LEPTOSPERMUM

Leptospermum laevigatum. *Australian Tea Tree* (S or T). Large shrub with graceful arching branches; foliage grayish-green; flowers white. A rapid grower. Especially good for windbreaks or informal hedges. Balled or in containers, 5 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c; 10 for \$4.50.

L. scoparium nicholli (S). Graceful shrub with drooping branches, bronze-green foliage and brilliant little flowers of carmine-red. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

LIGUSTRUM . . . Privet

Ligustrum ciliatum. *Bright Fruited Privet* (S). A dwarf from Japan. Foliage dark green, thick and glossy; flowers white. Excellent for a low hedge. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

L. henryi (S). Vigorous growers of bushy form; foliage small, sharply pointed and glistening. Can be pruned into formal shapes. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.



LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM AUREO-MARGINATUM
Fine for brightening up a dark corner

L. japonicum. *Japanese Privet* (S or T). Large shrub, if unpruned becomes a small tree. Foliage broad, pointed, dark green; flowers creamy white, borne in panicles. Fine for a tall hedge. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

TRIMMED STANDARDS

Ligustrum japonicum

54 in. stems, 24 in. heads, \$9.00
48 in. " 24 in. " 7.50

L. lucidum. *Glossy Privet* (S). Of spreading but compact growth; foliage large, leathery, dark green and glossy. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

L. nepalense. *Nepal Privet* (S). A variety from the Himalaya mountains. A hardy plant excellent for hedges. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

L. ovalifolium. *California Privet* (S). Highly regarded as a hedge plant. A strong-growing shrub with bright medium-size foliage. Bare root, 5 to 4 ft., 15c, \$10.00 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 10c, \$7.50 per 100; 1½ to 2 ft., 9c, \$6.00 per 100.

L. ovalifolium albo marginatum. *Silver Margin Privet* (S). A form of the preceding variety but with foliage variegated with silver. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

L. ovalifolium aureo-marginatum. *Yellow Margin Privet* (S). A type with heavy yellow variegations in foliage. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

LONICERA . . . Honeysuckle

Lonicera nitida. *Evergreen Honeysuckle* (S). Fine for dwarf hedges, being of dense but graceful habit; foliage small, medium dark green. Flowers greenish-yellow, very small but fragrant. Can be pruned to any desired shape or size. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 3-gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c, 10 for \$4.50.

L. pileata. *Privet Honeysuckle* (S). Prostrate shrub with privet-like leaves, small fragrant flowers followed by dark blue berries. Excellent for covering steep slopes. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

LYONOTHAMNUS

Lyonothamnus floribundus asplenifolius. *Island Ironwood* (T). Flowers are creamy white in very large panicles; foliage is very much divided and fern-like. Although a native of the Catalina Islands it is perfectly hardy in most sections of Northern California.

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia fuscata (*Michelia fuscata*). *Banana Shrub* (S). Leaves dark green and glossy. Twigs covered with brown, velvety down. Flowers light yellow and formed like miniature magnolias, with strong banana fragrance. Blooms during winter and spring. Highly prized for its fragrance, beauty and rarity. Gal. cans, 1 ft., \$1.00.

M. grandiflora (T). A large, handsome tree; foliage bright, glossy green above, golden brown beneath; flowers creamy white; extremely fragrant, six to eight inches in diameter. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., \$12.50; balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$6.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

MAHONIA

Mahonia aquifolium. *Oregon Grape* (S). Dense, low-spreading shrub; foliage holly-like, glossy green, changing to purple and bronze; flowers yellow, borne in racemes in February and March, followed by a profusion of blue, grape-like berries. Grows well in shade. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA
Immense, highly scented blooms of great beauty



MYRTUS COMMUNIS
Can be used to advantage in any planting

M. japonica. Japanese Mahonia (S). Foliage large, soft green in color, turning yellowish-green with age; flowers large, followed by large blue berries. Fine for a shady location. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

MELALEUCA

Melaleuca decussata. Lilac Melaleuca (S). Shrub of graceful drooping habit; foliage dense and bluish-green; flowers lavender in color. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

M. nesophila. Pink Melaleuca (S). Shrub of bushy habit; foliage a pleasing shade of green, oblong flat; flowers lavender-purple. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

MYRTUS . . . Myrtle

Myrtus communis. Common Myrtle (S). Splendid small-leaved shrub admirably adapted for hedges and foundation plantings. Foliage small, glossy green and aromatic; flowers white, appearing in late spring and summer, followed by blue-black berries. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c, 10 for \$4.50.

M. communis floreplena (S). Similar to type except that flowers are double. Gal. cans, 1 ft., 50c.

M. communis microphylla. Small Leaf Myrtle (S). Foliage exceptionally small and closely set; of spreading habit. A beautiful and durable foundation plant. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 ft., 50c.

M. communis variegata. Variegated Myrtle (S). Foliage marked and striped with silver; berries large and contrast beautifully with the light-colored foliage. Gal. cans, 1 ft., 50c.

NANDINA

Nandina domestica (S). A very handsome shrub of moderate size and rather slow growth. Leaves are much divided, light green tipped with pink and copper in spring, turning to vivid red during fall and winter. Flowers white followed by crimson berries. The winter appearance of this shrub with bright red berries and darker red foliage is very striking. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

NERIUM . . . Oleander

Nerium. Oleander (S). Large, bushy shrubs, doing well in the warm interior valleys. Free bloomers from June until frost. Foliage long, slender and bright green. All parts of the plants are poisonous if eaten.

N. Dr. Golfin. Single, deep rose flowers, very large. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

N. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. Single, pale pink; strong growing. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

N. Mrs. F. Roeding. Very fine, double, salmon-pink. 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

N. Sister Agnes. Large, single white, very fine. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

N. splendens gigantea. Very large, double rose, fragrant. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

OSMANTHUS

Osmanthus acquifolium (S). Shrub of rather spreading growth. Leaves large, serrated, dark glossy green and holly-like. Flowers small, white and exquisitely fragrant. A rare and beautiful shrub, greatly prized for its fragrance and beautiful foliage. Blooms in September and October. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50.

O. fragrans (Olea fragrans) Sweet Olive (T). Long, slender foliage with serrated edges. Flowers, creamy-white, produced in abundance in autumn. Fragrance exceptionally fine. 4-in. pots, 75c.

PACHYSANDRA

Pachysandra terminalis. Spurge. An evergreen ground cover, especially good for partially shaded areas. Spreads by underground root stolons. 3-inch pots, 15c each; 10 for \$1.25.

PARKINSONIA

Parkinsonia aculeata. Jerusalem Thorn (T). Foliage much divided and fern like; small thorns on leaf stalks. Flowers yellow, fragrant and borne freely in racemes. Very drought resistant. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

PHOTINIA

Photinia arbutifolia (Toyon). California Holly (S or T). Native of California and known as the "Christmas Berry." Admired for its handsome foliage and brilliantly colored red berries. Does fine under cultivation. 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

P. serrulata. Low Photinia (S). Type large and round; foliage of good size and drooping; some leaves turn brilliant red before falling; flowers white in large convex heads. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

PIMELIA

Pimelia ferruginea. Rosy Rice Flower (S). Small evergreen shrub with very small dark green leaves and numerous heads of rose-pink flowers. Lovely in a large rock garden or under tall shrubs. Gal. cans, 1 ft., 75c.



PIMELIA
Try one in a corner of your rock garden

PITTOSPORUM

Pittosporum crassifolium. *Karo Pittosporum* (S). Quite large shrub; foliage pubescent and soft gray-green, flowers wine-color. Valuable because resistant to wind, doing well even along the seashore. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 60c; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

P. eugenioides. *Tarata Pittosporum* (S or T). Of erect habit; foliage long, narrow, yellowish-green with wavy margins; does better in the coastal regions than in the hot interior valleys. A beautiful plant for tall clipped or informal hedge. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c; 10 for \$4.50.

P. filifera (S). An attractive dwarf shrub with narrow, dark green foliage and brilliant red berries. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

P. phylliraeoides. *Narrow Leaf Pittosporum* (T or S). A small tree with slender, drooping branches which give it the habit of a Weeping Willow. Leaves long and narrow, flowers small, yellow and fragrant. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

P. tenuifolium (**P. nigricans**). *Tawhiwhi Pittosporum* (S or T). Large shrub or small tree, valuable for hedges or planted in groups; foliage small and dark green; flowers and stems black which give it a decidedly striking appearance. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c; 10 for \$4.50.

P. tobira. *Japanese Pittosporum* (S). A handsome variety of low-spreading growth; foliage dark green and glossy; flowers yellowish-white, very fragrant and numerous. Excellent for foundation plantings. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

P. tobira variegatum. *Variegated Japanese Pittosporum* (S). Foliage conspicuously variegated with white giving it a silvery appearance. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

P. undulatum. *Victorian Box* (T). Makes a handsome, round-headed tree, or can be trained as a hedge. Leaves rich green, longer than any of the above, wavy-margined and tapering. Flowers are yellowish-white and extremely fragrant, particularly at night. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.



We maintain extensive gardens in our nursery in which many of the plants listed in this book may be seen growing under average garden conditions. A visit to these gardens will help you in selecting material for your own garden.



PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA

Free-blooming, fragrant, a valuable foliage plant



PYRACANTHA COCCINEA

Produces an abundance of brilliant orange berries

PLEROMA

Pleroma grandiflora (*Tibouchina semidecandra*). *Princess Flower* (S). A lovely flowering shrub with velvety bronze-green foliage; flowers dark royal purple and two to three inches across. Blooms during summer and fall. Will freeze back if exposed to hard frost but sprouts up again and blooms the following summer. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

POLYGALA

Polygala dalmaisiana (S). An everblooming shrub of round habit and quite hardy; flowers purple and pea-shaped. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

PRUNUS

Prunus ilicifolia. *California Evergreen Cherry* (T). Shrub or tree; foliage prickly margined like English Holly. Fine for hedges. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c each, 10 for \$4.50, 100 for \$35.00.

P. ilicifolia integrifolia. *Catalina Cherry* (T). A variety of the preceding with considerably larger and more pointed leaves, usually without prickly edges. Grows more rapidly. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c each, 10 for \$4.50; 100 for \$35.00.

PSIDIUM

Psidium cattleianum. *Strawberry Guava* (S). Compact shrub with dark green, leathery leaves. Fruit deep claret and with very fine flavor. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

P. cattleianum lucidum. *Lemon Guava* (S). Similar to preceding variety but fruit is clear yellow with pleasing acid flavor. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

PYRACANTHA

Pyracantha coccinea. *Burning Bush* (S). Thorny shrub; foliage small and ovate; flowers white; berries orange; from August to December. Boxed, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

P. coccinea lalandi. *Laland Firethorn* (S). Very similar to *P. coccinea* but taller and more upright growth with bronzy tints on leaves. Balled or in 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

P. crenulata. *Chinese Evergreen Hawthorn* (S). Foliage long, narrow, glossy and dense; berries small, dark crimson and showy; August to December. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; balled or in 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

P. crenulata yunnanensis. *Yunnan Firethorn* (S). Foliage roundish, sometimes lobed; flowers white followed by masses of bright red berries from October to March. Fine for mass effects or for bank and ground cover. Balled or in 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

P. formosiana. *Formosa Firethorn* (S). Compact, strong-growing shrub; foliage small and light green; berries very large, bright red and produced in great masses from September to February. 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

QUERCUS . . . Oak

Quercus agrifolia. *California Live Oak* (T). Our native oak with black bark; foliage holly-like, glossy green; a fairly rapid grower under cultivation. 5-gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

Q. densiflora. *Tanbark Oak* (T). One of the most beautiful oaks of the Pacific States. Large evergreen tree forming a dense, broad, round-topped head. Bark is used for tanning leather. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

Q. suber. *Cork Oak* (T). Supplies the cork bark of commerce. A beautiful evergreen tree adapting itself to the driest of locations. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

RAPHIOLEPIS

Raphiolepis japonica (*R. ovata*). *Yeddo Hawthorn* (S). A dense compact dwarf shrub; foliage thick and dark green; flowers white with red anthers, followed by blue berries. 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

R. indica rosea (S). A new variety with bright pink flowers. Exceptionally fine for low plantings. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

RHAMNUS

Rhamnus alaternus. *Italian Buckthorn* (S). Large shrub; foliage glossy green. Good plant for shrubby border. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

R. purshiana. *Cascara Sagrada* (S or T). Large shrub to medium-sized tree. A very fine native of the Pacific slope, with large, oval, wavy-margined leaves, dark green in color. Bears berries of a red hue, changing later to black. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

R. californica. *Coffee Berry* (S). Large spreading shrub with dark, glossy foliage. Will thrive in fairly heavy shade. Flowers white followed by purple fruits. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

R. crocea. A low-growing, compact shrub that is not so well known as it should be. Covered with bright red berries in fall. Very hardy and beautiful. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

RHODODENDRON

Rhododendrons should be planted in partial shade and prefer acid soil. Should receive liberal applications of leaf mold or peat for best results. Do not fertilize them with fertilizers containing lime. Mulch the top soil to conserve moisture and pull weeds by hand; do not cultivate close to plants as roots are very near surface.

Rhododendron Alice. Large, rosy-pink blooms in compact clusters. Similar in form to Pink Pearl but color is darker; bush is shorter and more compact. Well-budded plants, balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50.

R. Boule de Neige. Pure white; low, compact grower. Balled plants, with buds, 1 to 1½ ft., \$3.50.

R. Brittanica. This is easily the finest red rhododendron grown. Trusses of flowers are unusually large and of a fine clear red. Budded plants, balled, 12 to 18 in., \$7.50.

R. californica. The native rhododendron of the Pacific Coast. Flowers of medium size, deep rosy pink. Large, bushy plants, in tubs, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

R. caractacus. Warm crimson with faint tinge of purple. Plants well budded, balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50.

R. everestianum. A late blooming variety with lovely, large lavender blooms. Balled, with numerous buds, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50.

R. fastuosum florepleno. Double flowers of a nice shade of lavender borne in trusses of medium size. Budded plants, balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50.

R. fragrantissimum. The tall Himalayan Rhododendron; flowers very large and fragrant, pale pink changing to white. Growth taller and more open than other varieties. Balled, 3 to 3½ ft., \$4.50.

R. Gomer Waterer. A lovely flower of delicate apple blossom pink. Budded plants, balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50.

R. John Wolters. An exceptionally fine variety with clear red flowers quite free from purple shading and of large size; bush compact and free flowering. Balled, plants with numerous buds, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50.

R. Michael Waterer. Bright crimson; very fine variety. Budded plants, balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$3.50.

R. Mrs. C. S. Sargent. Dark pink, nearly red with darker markings. Budded, balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$3.50.

R. Pink Pearl. The most popular and best-known variety. Shell-pink blossoms of large size; good foliage; easily grown. Heavily budded plants, balled 3 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50.

R. ponticum. Strong growing variety with purple flowers. Balled, with some buds, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.



RHODODENDRON PINK PEARL
Beautiful and easy to grow

R. Prince Camille de Rohan. Dark rose-pink with throat heavily speckled with golden-brown dots. Plants with buds, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50.

R. Mixed Hybrids. (*Named Varieties.*) The plants in this lot do not carry any flower buds and will not bloom the first season. They are selected from the best new varieties and will give good results with another year's growth. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.25.

ROMNEYA . . . Tree Poppy

Romneya coulteri. *Matilija Poppy* (S). California's finest native flowering plant. Perennial shrub; leaves sage green; flowers purest white, six inches across, with bright orange center. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

ROSMARINUS . . . Rosemary

Rosmarinus officinalis. *Rosemary* (S). Small shrub of irregular growth. Leaves long, narrow and highly aromatic; numerous pale lavender flowers borne in early spring. Thrives in dry soil. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

SARCACOCCA

Sarcococca ruscifolia (S). A little known shrub that is very useful for planting in shady corners or under other larger plants. It grows about two feet high; produces white, very fragrant flowers in spring; foliage is laurel-like. Gal. cans, 1 ft., 50c.

SCHINUS . . . Pepper Tree

Schinus molle. *California Pepper Tree* (T). Fast growing hardy evergreen tree with fine-cut feathery foliage and red berries. 5-gal. cans, 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50; 3-gal. cans, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 60c; 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

SPARTIUM

Spartium junceum (*Genista hispanica*). *Weaver's Broom.* (*Spanish Broom*) (S). Upright in habit of growth; flowers yellow, prolific in spring, produced recurrently throughout the spring and summer on round, leafless branches. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

STRANSVESIA

Stransvesia davidiana (S). A tall, somewhat drooping shrub with clusters of red berries somewhat like cotoneaster. Foliage is long, glossy and occasional leaves turn brilliant red like *Photinia serrulata*. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.



VIBURNUM TINUS (*Laurustinus*)

An extremely hardy plant with beautiful flowers

STREPTOSOLON

Streptosolon jamesoni (S). A small, semi-trailing plant growing much like heliotrope. Flowers are brilliant orange and yellow. Very desirable for planting in sections free from heavy frosts. 4-in. pots, 35c.

TEUCRIUM

Teucrium fruticans (S). Small, spreading shrub with very silvery, sage-like foliage. Flowers light blue and produced almost continuously. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

UMBELLULARIA

Umbellularia californica. *California Laurel* (T). California's most beautiful native tree; foliage dark green and aromatic; flowers yellow. Tubbed, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 3-gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft. 75c.

VERONICA

Veronica andersoni (S). Growth strong; foliage rather long; flowers violet-purple, blooms almost continuously. Gal. cans, 40c.

V. cupressoides (S). Dense and compact; has the appearance of a dwarf cypress. Flowers small and pale lilac in color. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., 85c; gal. cans, 40c.

V. decussata (S). Hardy and of dense growth; foliage oval, bright green and compact; flowers deep blue and almost continuously in bloom; one of the most beautiful and useful varieties. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 40c.

V. decussata variegata (S). Similar to preceding variety but with foliage lightly variegated with creamy-yellow. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 40c.

V. imperialis (S). Dark looking, compact shrub; foliage large, tinged with red on midrib and edges; flowers brilliant reddish purple. A constant bloomer and very hardy. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., 85c; gal. cans, 40c.

VIBURNUM

Viburnum japonicum. *Japanese Viburnum* (S). Handsome shrub with large, lustrous leaves and fragrant, white flowers followed by red fruits. 4-in. pots, 50c.

V. rectangulum. (S). A small shrub with bronze-green foliage and white flowers. Masses of red berries follow the flowers. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

V. suspensum. *Sandankwa Viburnum* (S). Of spreading habit with dark green foliage, somewhat wrinkled, flowers cream-color and fragrant. Grows well in shade. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

V. tinus. *Laurustinus* (S). A compact, hardy shrub that grows well in almost any location. Can be kept to any desired size by pruning. Produces large quantities of flowers in late winter months; pink in bud, white when open. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

V. tinus lucidum. *Laurustinus Grandiflora* (S). A strong-growing form of the preceding variety with large, glossy foliage and flower clusters of immense size; very fine. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

V. tinus robustum. *Roundleaf Laurustinus* (S). An erect growing type with large, nearly round leaves. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

V. tinus strictum. *Spiry Laurustinus* (S). Tall, slender and erect in growth; foliage slightly rounded; flower cream-color and fragrant. Grows well in shade. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

V. tinus variegatum. *Variegated Laurustinus* (S). Foliage decidedly yellow marked; otherwise true to type. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

Deciduous Trees

Deciduous trees are those that drop their leaves in winter. As a class they are the most rapid-growing trees and are easily transplanted in winter. They are well suited for planting as shade or avenue trees as they give shade only in summer and admit desired sunlight during winter.

ACER . . . Maple

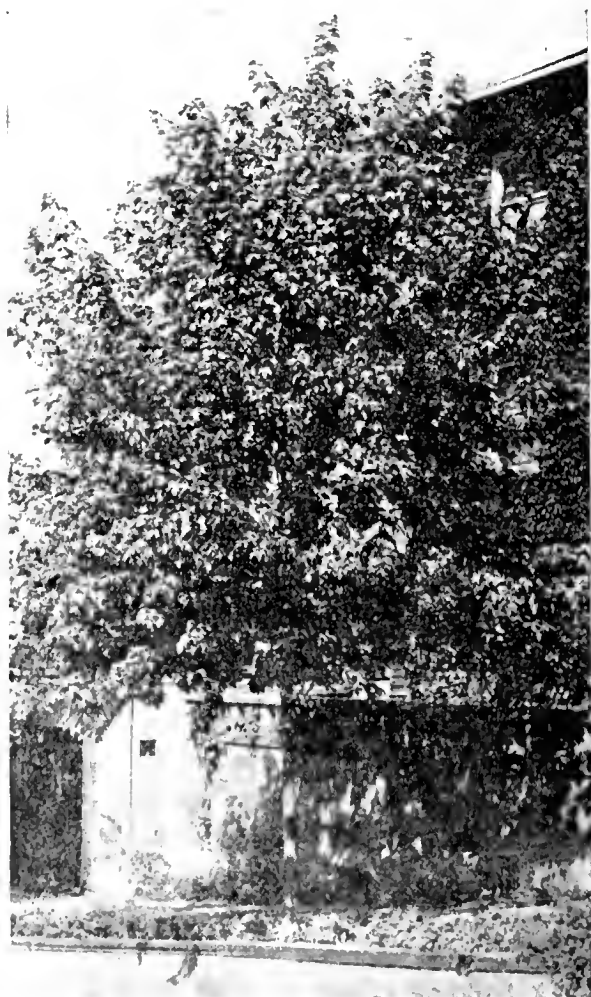
Acer campestre. *English Cork-bark Maple*. Tree of compact habit. Foliage small, dark green; bark somewhat corky. Bare root, 12 to 14 ft., \$2.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

A. dasycarpum. *Silver Maple*. A beautiful and fast-growing tree; bark light colored; foliage deeply lobed and variable. Fine for street planting. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 6 ft., 75c.

A. macrophyllum. *Large Leaf Maple*. Oregon or California native. A handsome round-headed tree of spreading habit. Beautiful golden-yellow foliage in autumn. Bare root, 14 to 16 ft., \$3.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25.

A. negundo. *California Box Elder*. The Ash-leaf Maple. Rapid growing and drought resistant; small and compact. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 6 ft., 75c.

A. palmatum. *Japanese Maple*. Small trees, handsome on account of their graceful habit, elegant foliage and rich color. In early spring they are reddish-bronze gradually changing to dark green with bronze tints as the season advances. Should be given a partially shaded location if possible. In tubs, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.



ACER DASYCARPUM
Quick growing and graceful



BETULA ALBA LACINIATA PENDULA
Cutleaf Weeping Birch

A. palmatum dissectum. *Cut Leaf Japanese Maple*. Small, drooping tree with heavily cut, fern-like foliage, remaining red during most of the spring and summer. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50.

A. platanoides. *Norway Maple*. Large, round-headed tree with heavy, dark foliage. Fine for almost any situation. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25.

A. platanoides schwedleri. *Purple-leaf Maple*. The most beautiful of the large maples. Buds are brilliant orange; young foliage coppery and mature leaves deeply stained with purple. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

A. rubrum. *Scarlet Maple*. Valuable for street and park planting; foliage fine lobed, turning to bright scarlet in autumn. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

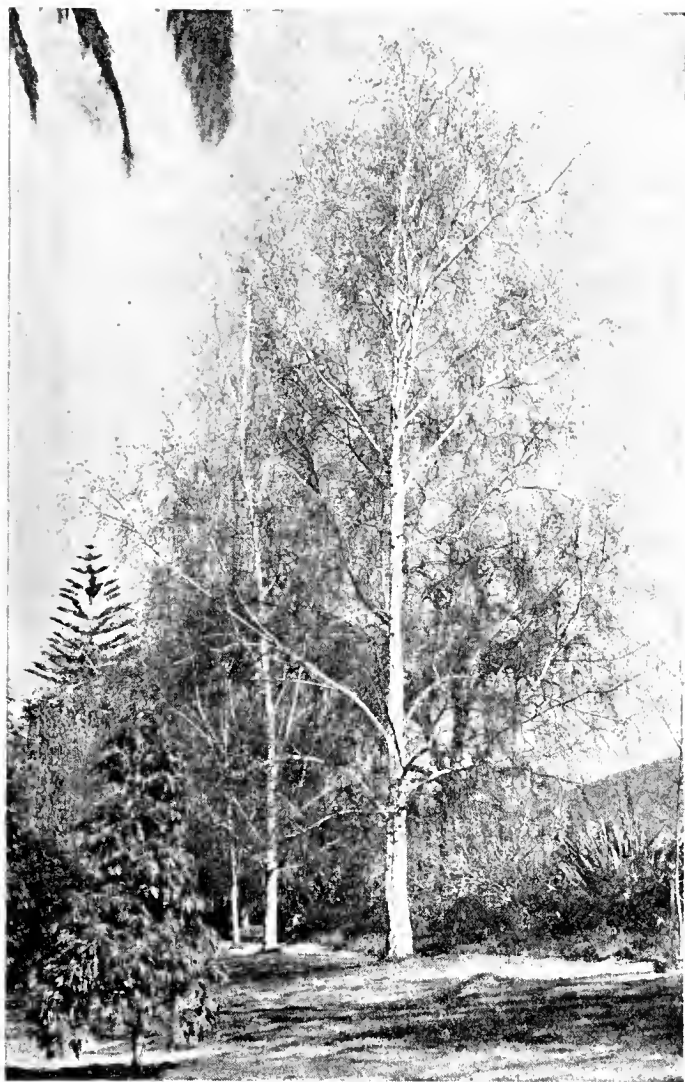
AESCULUS

Aesculus hippocastanum carnea. *Red Flowered Horse Chestnut*. A beautiful tree and very rare. Long spikes of bright scarlet flowers. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$4.00; 5 to 4 ft., \$3.00.

BETULA . . . Birch

Betula alba. *European White Birch*. Rapid grower; bark white, foliage triangular, turning to rich tints in fall. Very effective planted in small groups. Bare root, 15 to 18 ft., \$2.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.25; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 6 to 8 ft., 75c.

B. alba laciniata pendula. *Cut-leaf Weeping Birch*. Very beautiful form of European White Birch. The main trunk in older trees is snow-white and straight as an arrow. Branches spread but slightly, while the fine slender shoots hang vertically. The foliage is fine and deeply cut. Bare root, 12 to 14 ft., \$2.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.



BETULA ALBA

The delicate tracery of its branches in winter is an added charm

CATALPA

Catalpa bignonioides. A medium size tree of quite rapid growth; foliage large; flowers large, white with brown markings, shaped like those of a trumpet vine. Bare root, 12 to 14 ft., \$1.75; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

C. speciosa. *Hardy Catalpa.* A handsome lawn tree; foliage large and heart shaped; flowers white and fragrant, borne in large panicles; a free bloomer. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 75c.

FAGUS . . . Beech

Fagus sylvaticus riversi. *Copper Beech.* Young foliage is brilliant copper color and mature foliage retains a strong purple tinge all summer. Tree is tall, slender and graceful, making a beautiful specimen. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., \$8.50.

FRAXINUS . . . Ash

Fraxinus velutina. *Arizona Ash.* A splendid rapid-growing tree for Arizona and California street and highway planting. Recommended for soils tainted with alkali. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 6 ft., 75c.

GINKGO

Ginkgo biloba (Salisburia adiantifolia). *Maiden Hair Tree.* A striking tree with spreading habit as it attains age; foliage like maiden hair fern and of a bright green color; yellow in autumn. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

LIQUIDAMBAR

Liquidambar styraciflua. *Sweet Gum.* Large tree of rather slow growth; foliage star-shaped and glossy green, turning to purplish-crimson in autumn. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

LIRIODENDRON

Liriodendron tulipifera. *Tulip Tree.* A fine pyramidal tree with clean trunk. Foliage of unusual form and light green in color; flowers conspicuous and yellow in color. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

MELIA

Melia azedarach umbraculiformis. *Texas Umbrella Tree.* One of the handsomest of our quick-growing shade trees; forms a typical umbrella-like head without trimming. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

MORUS . . . Mulberry

Morus alba pendula. *Weeping Mulberry.* Very graceful tree with slender drooping branches. An unusual and very attractive form of white mulberry. Boxed, 6 to 8 ft., \$3.50.

PAULOWNIA . . . Empress Tree

Paulownia imperialis. A quick-growing tree with large, heart-shaped leaves somewhat like a catalpa. Flowers are produced in great masses before the leaves appear. Flowers bignonia-like, lavender, fragrant, opening from golden-brown, velvety sepals. Sometimes known as "Blue Catalpa". Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

PISTACHIO

Pistachio sinensis. Tree of sturdy and irregular growth. Foliage pinnate, thick and glossy, sometimes turning red in autumn. Bears quantities of ornamental red berries. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

It is a good idea to confer with your neighbors and your Superintendent of Parks when selecting street trees. The best effect is produced when plantings are uniform. We can often supply trees at lower prices when a large quantity for street planting is ordered at one time. We will gladly assist in choosing the best variety for your location.



FRAXINUS VELUTINA

Arizona Ash is a hardy and beautiful shade tree

PLATANUS . . . Plane Tree

Platanus orientalis. *European Sycamore. Oriental Plane.* A handsome tree of large proportions widely used in Europe for park and avenue planting. Foliage dense, bright green and five lobed; bark sheds from trunk and older branches in fall. One of the best street trees for California. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 5 to 6 ft., 75c.

POPULUS . . . Poplar

Populus candicans. *Balm of Gilead.* Rapid growing, tall large-headed tree. Foliage dark green, bark same color on younger branches. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 6 to 8 ft., 75c; 5 to 6 ft., 65c.

P. deltoides carolinensis. *Carolina Poplar.* A tree of robust growth and easy culture; a fast-grower, providing a quick shade. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$1.25; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 6 to 8 ft., 75c; 5 to 6 ft., 65c.

P. nigra italica. *Lombardy Poplar.* Tree of slender, erect and columnar habit, rendering it fine for narrow streets and driveways, also good for backgrounds and screens. Foliage somewhat triangular. Bare root, 12 to 14 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.25; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 6 to 8 ft., 75c; 5 to 6 ft., 65c.

QUERCUS . . . Oak

Quercus palustris. *Pin Oak.* A very good street tree. Grows tall with graceful, drooping branches. Foliage deeply lobed with sharp points. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.25.

Q. rubra. *Red Oak.* A well formed and robust growing tree. Foliage acutely cut and pointed, dark green and turning to dark red and golden in autumn. One of the best deciduous oaks. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.25.

ROBINIA . . . Locust

Robinia hispida macrophylla. *Rose Acacia.* Flowers dark rosy-pink, borne in long, wisteria-like racemes. Makes a beautiful semi-weeping specimen when top-grafted and grown as a standard. Bare root, 7 ft., \$2.50.

R. pseudacacia. *Black Locust.* A fast grower with spreading top. Foliage light green, flowers white and very fragrant. Very drought resistant. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 5 to 6 ft., 75c.

Choose deciduous trees for shade on lawns and near buildings as they will admit needed winter sunlight.



PLATANUS ORIENTALIS
On a well planted street in Sacramento

R. pseudacacia decaisneana. *Pink Flowering Locust.* Handsome spring-flowering tree with light pink pea-shaped blooms. A fairly large tree, fast-growing and hardy. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.75; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

SALIX . . . Willow

Salix babylonica. The common and well-known Weeping Willow. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

S. babylonica aurea. *Golden Weeping Willow.* Differs from the common variety in having golden-yellow bark and lighter green foliage. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

SOPHORA

Sophora japonica. *Pagoda Tree.* A handsome tree of medium size with dark green bark. Leaves are pinnate, dark green above, lighter beneath. Bears small, cream-colored, pea-shaped flowers in racemes about a foot long. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

SORBUS

Sorbus aucuparia. *European Mountain Ash.* A tree of dense and regular growth; covered in summer with red berries which hang on trees until late in the winter. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

STERCULIA

Sterculia platanifolia. *Chinese Parasol Tree.* A deciduous form of the bottle tree. Leaves are like immense maple leaves, but thick and leathery. A large round-topped tree when mature. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

TILIA . . . Linden

Tilia platyphyllos. *European Linden.* A shapely, upright tree. Foliage heart-shaped and light green. Flowers yellow and fragrant. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 5 to 6 ft., 75c.

ULMUS . . . Elm

Ulmus americana. *American or White Elm.* Tall growing and stately, one of the grandest of American trees. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 5 to 6 ft., 75c.

U. glabra camperdowni. *Camperdown Elm.* Limbs grow outward and downward, giving the tree a remarkably picturesque effect. Always top-grafted. Our most beautiful weeping tree. Boxed, 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00.

U. pumila. *Chinese or Siberian Elm.* Most rapid growing of the Elms. Slender, graceful tree with slightly drooping branches. Leaves are smaller than American Elm. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 5 to 6 ft., 75c.

U. parvifolia. *Evergreen Elm.* A very beautiful little tree with graceful, drooping branches. Foliage is bright green and except in quite cold sections it is ever green. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

OUR LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

Our landscape department is organized to handle your planting problems for you. It makes no difference how large or how small your garden may be, we are prepared to render you this service at a moderate price in keeping with the type of development desired. Expert assistance results in a substantial saving in costs by guarding against overplanting and the necessity of removing established trees and shrubs that have been incorrectly placed.

ROSES FOR ALL THE YEAR

There is a definite season of the year for most flowers. Daffodils brighten the days of late winter and early spring; Tulips and the Flowering Fruit Trees are gorgeous in April; May is the month of Iris; there are many lovely perennials for June; July sees the peak of Gladiolus bloom; August and September bring the regal Dahlias and in October Chrysanthemums warn us that the season of flowers is nearing its end.

The Rose, being the Queen of all Flowers, holds court through almost the entire year. It is the one flower that can be depended on for blooms from March to November. With a good selection of modern rosebushes in your garden you can be sure always of having a bounteous supply of cut flowers for your home. Even in the cold days of December and January some faithful rosebush will produce a few buds—not perfect ones perhaps but their beauty enhanced by the absence of other flowers.

To secure the maximum length of blooming season it is important to select the best varieties available. The roses that have been introduced during the last ten years include varieties that have brilliant coloring, good form, fine fragrance and everblooming characteristics. If you have a number of the old Hybrid Perpetuals in your garden, replace them with some of the superior new varieties and thereby get the greatest amount of joy from your rose garden. Be sure to order early and plant early so that you may get a full season of bloom from your new roses next year.

It is also important to buy roses that have been tested under Pacific Coast conditions since some roses that produce an abundance of flowers for the short blooming season of the eastern states are disappointing when expected to flower repeatedly during our much longer growing season. Con-



sider too, the reputation of the nursery from which you buy. Sixty-nine years of rose growing experience is back of every rose we offer. New variety or old, the rose you get from us is a healthy, number one grade plant, guaranteed to be true-to-name. With such roses as a foundation the success of your rose garden is assured.

We have just completed a new rose test garden in which more than 200 varieties of roses are being grown. From April to November you will be able to see new and old varieties blooming here under average California garden conditions. We invite you to visit this test garden and make your selections for next year's planting from roses actually in bloom.

We take a very friendly interest in your rose growing problems, and are always glad to have you call on us or write us when in need of assistance.

THE NILES DOZEN

In this collection we are offering what we consider the best dozen roses for average California conditions. You may have some of these varieties in your garden already but it is a mighty good idea to have 2 or 3 bushes of the best roses since this makes it possible to cut a quantity of one variety for indoor decoration. At this years low prices you can easily afford to increase the stock of your favorite roses and also add a few good new ones to your garden.



PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER



E. G. HILL

Angele Pernet. H.T. (1924) None of the most recently introduced roses can equal Angele in intensity of coloring. Buds are deep, flaming orange, opening to semi-double blooms of brilliant reddish apricot. Petals are beautifully notched and frilled. Foliage is glossy and remarkably free from mildew. 50c.

Chas. P. Kilham. H.T. Coppery-rose. Described on next page. 60c.

Dainty Bess. H. T. (1925) A broad-petalled single with fimbriated edges. Slender, rosy-salmon buds open to pale rose blooms. The large cluster of wine-colored stamens adds a distinctive touch to this charming flower. 50c.

Dame Edith Helen. H. T. Pink. Described on page 37. 50c

E. G. Hill. H. T. (1929) This is the most unfading of all red roses; the color remaining brilliant scarlet under hot sun. Flowers are fully double and unusually long lasting when cut. Blooms are produced singly on long strong stems which make it ideal for cutting. A very profuse bloomer even during the cold days of late autumn. 60c.

Etoile de Hollande. H.T. (1919) A brilliant red rose with beautiful oval buds which open to glorious, large blooms that hold their color in strong sunlight, never showing bluish tints. More resistant to mildew than other red roses. (See illustration in color on page 38.) 50c.

Feu Joseph Looymans. H. T. (1922) Remarkable for the length and beautiful form of its apricot-colored buds and also for its unusually bright, glistening foliage. The open blooms of golden buff are quite full and hold their color exceptionally well. Very resistant to mildew. (See illustration in color on page 38.) 50c.

Golden Emblem. H. T. (1917) Large, perfectly formed buds of brilliant yellow striped with crimson on the outer petals. The blooms open slowly and are dark golden yellow. The purity and evenness of color are most remarkable and it is by far the best clear yellow rose for outdoor growing. (See illustration in color on page 39.) 50c.

Joanna Hill. H. T. Creamy-apricot. Described on next page. 60c.

Lady Margaret Stewart. H. T. Coppery yellow. Described on page 40. 50c.

President Herbert Hoover. H. T. (1930) The buds, borne upright on long, strong stems, are long and pointed. The petals are unusually large and thick. The inner side of the outer petals is dark pink and rose, the reverse side is orange streaked with red; the center petals are shaded salmon and apricot. It is very fragrant and an exceptionally vigorous grower, providing an abundance of bloom throughout the year. 50c.

Talisman. H. T. Pink and yellow. Described on page 44. 50c

Special price on the Niles Dozen as a group..... **\$4.85**

Plus 12c Sales Tax
Regular price (if purchased separately).....\$6.30

THE SUNSHINE COLLECTION

The gorgeous coloring of these three new roses will bring sunshine to your garden every day from April to November. For exquisite modelling of buds, vividness of coloring and vigorous, healthy growth these roses cannot be surpassed. The beginner in rose growing will find this collection and The "Old Adobe Collection" a good nucleus around which to build a rose garden.

Chas. P. Kilham. H.T. (1926)

Everyone who visited our rose fields last summer was very much impressed by this rose. It was constantly in bloom and the flowers were perfect during all kinds of weather. Buds are unusually long and slender with high-pointed centers. As the orange-red buds slowly open they disclose shades of oriental red and rosy orange. When open the blooms are fully double with long, slightly quilled petals of dark coppery rose. The brilliancy of color holds until the last petal drops. Although a very profuse bloomer, the stems are long and strong. 60c.



CHAS. P. KILHAM

rose are borne in great profusion. Foliage is dark bronzy green and remarkably mildew-proof. We like it very much. 50c.

Joanna Hill. H.T. (1928) This new rose of American origin has done remarkably well for us at Niles. The texture of the petals is not injured by cold, foggy weather or scorching sun. The exquisitely formed, long buds are of apricot with just a suggestion of bronze. The open blooms are somewhat lighter with sunset shades of gold and apricot-yellow. The plants are strong-growing and abundantly clothed with good foliage. Joanna is one of our favorites. 60c.

Special price on Sunshine Collection as a group **\$1.45**

Plus 3c State Sales Tax

Regular price (if purchased separately).....\$1.70

Duchess of Athol. H.T. (1928)

The coloring of this rose when open is like that of a beautifully ripened peach. The large, globular buds are bronzy orange; the thick-petalled, double flowers of apricot and gold flushed with



JOANNA HILL



DUCHESS OF ATHOL

THE "OLD ADOBE" COLLECTION

After several years trial with these three roses we find them the most beautiful and satisfactory of recent introductions. Each one is a product of a great European hybridizer and two of them were considered sufficiently beautiful to be given the name of a member of the family of the originator. We have been especially pleased with the vivid and unusual coloring of these roses and we are confident that you too will be thrilled by their beauty.

Mari Dot. H. T. (P. Dot, 1927) No one can pass by this rose without commenting on its beauty. Buds are reddish salmon-yellow opening to double blooms of brilliant salmon-pink overlaid with a faint coppery sheen. There is a luminous effect to the petalage that is usually found only in poppies and begonias. The plant grows very strongly and blooms through hot or cold weather. Foliage is very glossy and holly-like. 75c.

Mrs. Pierre S. Dupont. H. T. (Mallerin, 1929) The most profusely blooming yellow rose grown. Buds are small but exquisitely formed and of a dark orange-yellow that holds well. Bushes are compact with dark green, glossy, mildew-free foliage. A most satisfactory variety and one that has won many gold medals. 75c.

Mrs. Sam McGredy. H. T. (McGredy, 1929) Here is a rose that will rank in popularity with Talisman and President

Herbert Hoover. It combines exceptionally fine form with brilliant coloring and clean, healthy foliage. Buds are produced singly on strong slender stems. The color is a glowing combination of red, copper and orange changing to warm pink with gold suffusion as the flower ages. 75c.

Special price on "Old Adobe" Collection \$1.95
as a group.....
Plus 5c State Sales Tax
Regular price (if purchased separately).....\$2.25

All of these roses are strong, two-year-old bushes. They will bloom well the first summer after planting. When ordering roses in quantity (except on special collections such as The Sunshine Collection, Niles Dozen, etc.) deduct a discount of 10 per cent for 10 to 25 roses; 20 per cent for 26 roses or more.

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

A pleasing effect is obtained in the rose garden by planting three or more bushes of a variety near one another. The concentration of color gives character to the entire garden. When you cut blooms for indoor decoration you will find it a great convenience to be able to gather a large number of one variety. Plan to plant more of your favorite varieties this year.



MRS. SAM MCGREDY

AN INVITATION

We invite you to visit our new rose test gardens to make your selections for next years planting from roses actually in bloom. Here you will see more than 200 varieties, both new and old, growing and blooming under average California garden conditions. From April to November rose lovers will find this garden a place of interest and enjoyment.

GENERAL LIST OF BUSH ROSES

TEAS, HYBRID TEAS, HYBRID PERPETUALS AND POLYANTHAS
(Varieties of recent introduction are marked * and date of introduction given.)

***Abol. H. T.** (1927) Large, white buds tinged with blush opening to ivory white blooms. Has fine fragrance which is unusual in white roses. 60c.

American Beauty. H. P. Crimson-carmine, shaded deep pink, very fragrant. 60c.

Angele Pernet. H. T. Orange. Described on page 34. 50c.

***Autumn. H. T.** (1928) As the name suggests, this rose is of mingled shades of burnt orange and red. Somewhat like President Herbert Hoover but smaller, darker and more double. 75c.

Betty Uprichard. H. T. Buds coppery red; flowers semi-double; color a charming salmon-pink with reverse of petals orange-cerise. 50c.

***Betty Suter. H. T.** (1929) Long, pointed buds opening to fully double blooms of pale rosy-pink; slightly fragrant. 75c.

Briarcliff. H. T. An improved Columbia. High-centered buds of excellent form, color bright pink; stems long, stiff and nearly thornless. 50c.

***Caledonia. H. T.** (1928) This is the best pure white rose of recent years. Buds are extra long and open very slowly. Sometimes inclined to ball but exquisitely lovely when well grown. 75c.

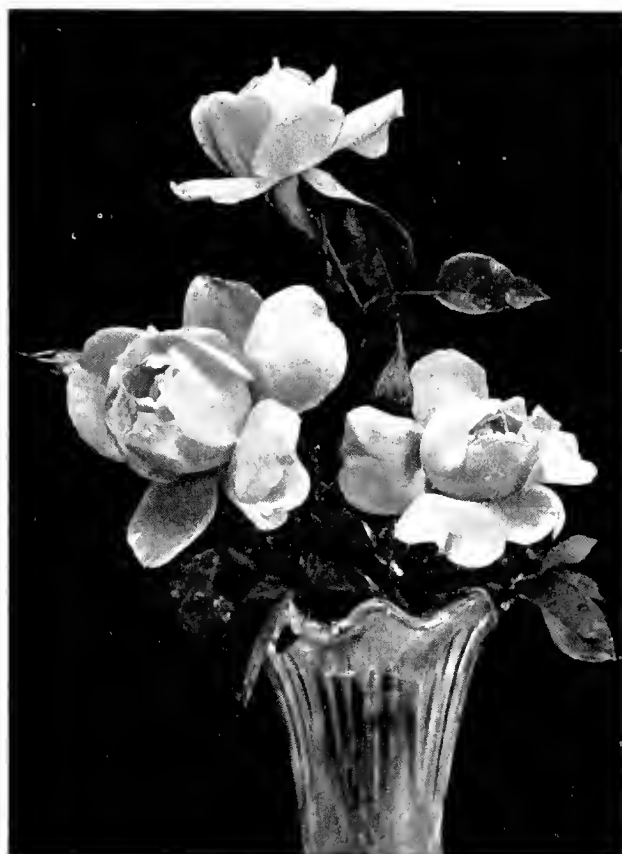
Canary. H. T. (1929) A very floriferous, light golden yellow rose. Buds are of good form; foliage good. 50c.

Cecil. H. T. Very large, single flowers of clear, golden yellow. Combines beautifully with other garden flowers. Resistant to mildew and almost constantly in bloom. Ranks with Isobel and Irish Elegance in desirability. 50c.

Cecile Brunner. Poly. The best known and most popular



DAME EDITH HELEN



ANGELE PERNET

baby rose for garden purposes. Small, long-pointed buds with daintily reflexed petals; flowers double, bright pink with touch of gold at base of petals; slightly fragrant; borne in large, loose clusters on long, strong stems. A continuous bloomer. 50c.

Chas. P. Kilham. H. T. Coppery-pink. Described on page 35. 60c.

Chateau de Clos Vougeot. H. T. The most generally satisfactory velvety red rose. The very double blooms last well and the color darkens to nearly black instead of fading; spicily fragrant. A low-growing, rather dwarf bush. 60c.

Columbia. H. T. A standard, medium pink rose with long stems and nicely formed buds. At its best in spring and autumn. 50c.

***Comtesse Vandal. H. T.** (1932) This new European rose is the sensation of the year having taken five European Gold Medals. The long pointed buds are of coral and salmon suffused with gold. The bush is an exceptionally strong grower with healthy foliage. Patented. \$1.50.

Cuba. H. T. Brilliant orange-scarlet buds of great length which open to large, almost single flowers of vermillion and orange. A gorgeous bedding rose. 50c.

"Daily Mail." (See Mme. Edouard Herriot.) 50c.

Dainty Bess. H. T. Single pink. Described on page 34. 50c.

Dame Edith Helen. H. T. (1926) Wonderful pointed buds which open very slowly to large, perfectly formed blooms with broad, substantial petals which recurve sharply. The color in all stages from the opening bud to the falling petal is an even shade of brilliant pink. Very fragrant. Best results are obtained from this rose if it is pruned lightly into a tall bush. 50c.

***Dazla.** H. T. (1930) Brownish orange changing to orange-scarlet. Semi-single bedding variety of striking brilliance 75c.

***Director Rubio.** H. T. (1928) This rose is "different." The large, thick petals are interspersed with short curled ones which give the flower a peony-like form. The color is warm, rich pink in the open bloom and dark carmine in the bud. Flowers are borne on strong stiff stems. 75c.

Duchess of Athol. H. T. Orange. Described on page 55. 50c.

Duchess of Wellington. H. T. Saffron-yellow stained with rich crimson and changing to coppery-yellow; fragrant. 50c.

Duchess of York. H. T. Long pointed buds of orange and rose; large coppery blooms passing to gold and rose. Strong-growing plant providing many brilliant buds for cutting. 50c.

***Edith Nellie Perkins.** H. T. (1928) A rose of exquisite charm and distinction. Buds are somewhat like those of Los Angeles but of better form and held more upright. The color holds sharply contrasting tints of salmon-pink and cerise-orange. Especially lovely when placed singly in a bud vase. 50c.

***Editor McFarland.** H. T. (1931) Long buds of solid, glowing pink; flower semi-double; slightly fragrant. Of Radiance type but much better. \$1.00.

E. G. Hill. H. T. Dark red. Described on page 34. 60c.

Else Poulsen. Poly. This semi-double, rose-pink Polyantha is increasingly popular as a hedge rose. Flowers are very lasting and quite fragrant. Not so susceptible to mildew as the more double, dwarf varieties. Grows 24 to 30 inches high. 50c.

Etoile de Hollande. H. T. Dark red. Described on page 34. 50c.

***Evert Van Dyk.** H. T. (G. A. Van Rossem, 1931.) This new Dutch rose has good form and excellent color to recommend it. Bright rose-pink just a shade softer than Dame Edith Helen; fully double and fairly fragrant. 75c.



FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS

Feu Joseph Looymans. H. T. Apricot. Described on page 34. 50c.

***Frau Hugo Lauster.** H. T. (1931) Long canary-yellow buds opening to fully double, slightly fragrant flowers. \$1.00.

F. K. Drusehki. H. P. Outer petals of buds occasionally tinged with pink; open blooms pure white, large and moderately full. An old favorite because of its hardiness and vigorous growth. 50c.

General MacArthur. H. T. Bright scarlet, large and full, very sweet scented; buds usually borne on long, stout stems with beautiful foliage. An ideal rose for cutting. 50c.

George Arends. H. P. Large blooms of clear, even pink. Very sweet scented; strong grower and hardy. Sometimes known as Pink Druschki. 50c.

George Dickson. H. P. Deep scarlet, shaded velvety crimson, while the inside of the petals is nearly black. Very large and full with enormous petals; fragrant. Unusually strong grower. 50c.

***Gloria Mundi.** Poly. (1929) The brilliant orange-scarlet color of this new Polyantha makes it the leader in its class. Flowers are very double and lasting. Susceptible to mildew in some locations but dazzlingly beautiful when well grown. 50c.

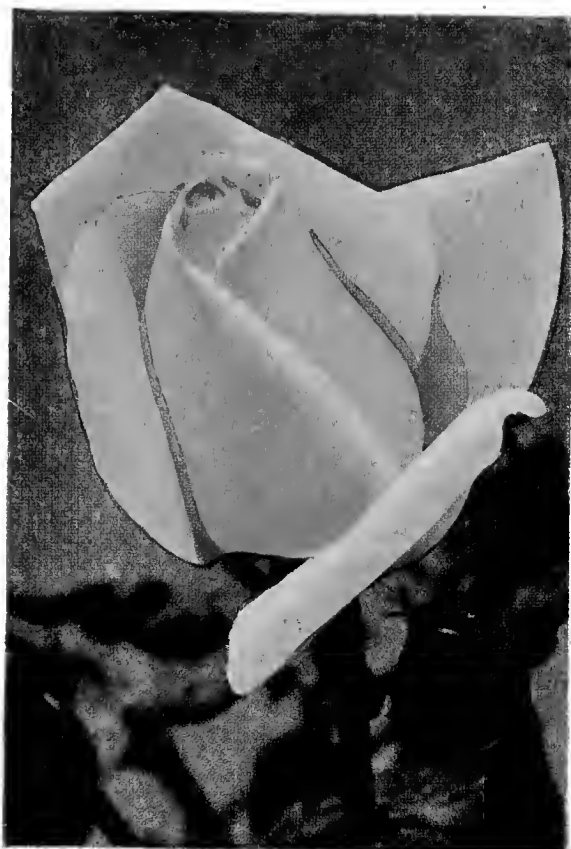
***Golden Dawn.** H. T. (1929) Sunflower-yellow buds tipped and streaked with crimson. The fully double blooms of Marechal Niel yellow are sometimes lightly marked with pink on the outer petals and are borne erect on strong stems. The best pale yellow rose for California gardens. 60c.

Varieties marked * are of recent introduction.

All of these roses are strong, two-year-old bushes. They will bloom well the first summer after planting. When ordering roses in quantity (except on special collections such as The Sunshine Collection, Niles Dozen, etc.) deduct a discount of 10 per cent for 10 to 25 roses; 20 per cent for 26 roses or more.



ETOILE DE HOLLANDE



GOLDEN EMBLEM

Golden Emblem. H. T. Golden yellow. Described on page 54. 50c.

Golden Ophelia. H. T. Flower of medium size, deep golden buff in center, paling somewhat toward outer petals; of perfect symmetrical form. 50c.

Golden Salmon. Poly. A new color in baby roses; brilliant orange-scarlet. Flowers are large for this class and borne in large trusses; very showy. 50c.

***Grenoble.** H. T. (1952) A majestic new rose of brilliant red. Tall growing with lovely buds on long stems. \$1.00.

Gruss An Teplitz. H. T. Rich scarlet overlaid with crimson. A wonderfully free bloomer. Flowers are of medium size. Growth is so vigorous it is sometimes classed as a climber. Unexcelled for a tall hedge rose. 50c.

Hadley. H. T. Flowers rich crimson with velvety texture, of good shape, size and substance; very sweetly scented. A very good rose for cutting. 50c.

***Hilda.** H. T. (1928) The thick, imbricated petals of this very double rose give it a camellia-like form that is very attractive. Reverse of petals is deep carmine with inside soft pink. Has exceptionally good stems. 75c.

Hoosier Beauty. H. T. The dark red buds are long, slender and of almost perfect form. The open bloom ranges in color from velvety red to brilliant crimson and is large and of very good substance. The fragrance is of fresh, spicy quality. 50c.

Hortulanus Budde. H. T. Combines the free-blooming qualities of Mme. Edouard Herriot with the strength and fragrance of General MacArthur. The blazing red petals spring from a gold base; buds slender and shapely. By far the best red bedding rose grown. 50c.

Imperial Potentate. H. T. Splendidly formed buds of rosy carmine which open to crisp petalled blooms of shining rose-pink. Foliage is exceptionally fresh and fine. An unusually fragrant rose and one which we highly recommend. 50c.

OUR ROSES ARE POSTPAID IN CALIFORNIA

Impress. H. T. (1929) Very showy rose of orange-cerise and coral pink. The petals are arranged so regularly that the flower is distinctly camellia-like. 50c.

Independence Day. H. T. Flowers are sunflower yellow, overlaid with orange-apricot. The coppery buds are gracefully olive-shaped with charmingly curved petals. A profuse bloomer and a good bedding rose. 50c.

Irish Elegance. H. T. Single, bronze-pink blooms which while expanding assumed varied apricot hues. Blooms abundantly and has very decorative foliage. 50c.

Irish Fireflame. H. T. Orange and crimson buds opening to very large single blooms of gold and apricot with pink shadings. Foliage bronze and dark green. An unusually strong growing rose. 50c.

Isobel. H. T. Flowers single and of a rich, flushed orange-scarlet changing to brilliant pink and copper with pure yellow centers. The wild-rose loveliness of Isobel makes it extremely popular. 50c.

Joanna Hill. H. T. Yellow. Described on page 35. 60c.

***J. C. Thornton.** H. T. (1926) Medium size, long, pointed bud of glowing crimson-scarlet. A seedling from K. of K. but fully double. The exquisite form and brilliant coloring of this rose give it a leading place among the new red roses. (Stock limited.) 75c.

***Joyous Cavalier.** H. T. (1926) This rose is well named, as the jolly, red, moderately double flowers add a gay note to the garden. A tall-growing variety to be used as background or hedge. 60c.

Juliet. H. P. Outside of petals old gold, interior rich, rosy red, changing to deep rose as the flowers expand. Blooms are large, very double, unusually fragrant but borne in moderate quantity. A tall, rampant grower. 50c.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. H. T. Pearly white, tinted with lemon in center. Large, fully double and of perfect form. A very satisfactory white rose. 50c.

Varieties marked * are of recent introduction.



HOOSIER BEAUTY

K. of K. (Kitchener of Khartoum). H. T. Semi-double; intense scarlet with large velvety petals. The blooms of unusual beauty are borne profusely on extra long stems. 50c.

Lady Hillingdon. T. Deep rich apricot-yellow in color; buds, long, pointed and beautifully formed. Foliage when young, dark violet, turning to deep green with age. A beautiful and graceful bush that is almost continuously in bloom. 50c.

***Lady Leslie.** H. T. (1929) Outstandingly fragrant for a rose of its color. Beautifully formed buds of rosy scarlet opening to double flowers of carmine suffused with saffron, base of petals heavily marked with yellow. 60c.

Lady Margaret Stewart. H. T. (1927) A gorgeous rose which we like better each year. The long, high-centered buds of orange-yellow are veined and splashed with scarlet and the reverse of the petals is streaked with orange and carmine. As the flower opens these colors blend into a deep sunflower-yellow; fully double. Lady Margaret likes hot weather and the color is most intense in summer; spring blossoms are sometimes rather pale. 50c.

Lafayette. Poly. Moderately double blooms of lovely cherry red borne in large loose clusters throughout the year. A really continuous bloomer and in the San Francisco Bay region a hedge is never without flowers. Unexcelled as a low hedge. Its average height is two to three feet. 50c.

La France. H. T. Pale pink suffused with silvery blush. Of good form though inclined to ball in damp weather. Fragrance is superlative. An old rose that compares favorably with many of the new ones. 50c.

***Leonard Barron.** H. T. (1932) A hybrid of the Eskimo wild rose "Nutmans". Extra large flowers of salmon and amber. Wild rose perfume. \$1.00.

***Li Bures.** H. T. (1928) One of the most brilliant of the newer roses. Outer petals rose and carmine shading to golden yellow at center of bloom. Foliage clean and glossy. 75c.

Lord Charlemont. H. T. Long, pointed, high-centered buds are produced singly on good strong stems. The color is a brilliant, unfading, glowing crimson with darker shadings. The open blooms are fully double, large and delicately fragrant. 50c.

We are members of The American Rose Society. All rose lovers are urged to join this society to obtain the many benefits to be enjoyed. Membership \$5.50 annually. We will gladly send you an application blank and the address of the secretary of your nearest local unit.

Varieties marked * are of recent introduction.



LADY MARGARET STEWART



LORD CHARLEMONT

Los Angeles. H. T. Lovely, long buds opening slowly to blooms of beautiful form. The color is flaming pink, springing from a golden base. A dependable bloomer, rose succeeding rose throughout the season. Stems are long and strong, making it ideal for cutting. 50c.

Louise Catherine Breslau. H. T. Flowers shrimp-pink shaded with orange and yellow, large, full and peony-like. Growth low but very sturdy. Practically mildew-proof. 50c.

***Louise Krause.** H. T. (1931) Glistening yellow with orange tints. Fully double flowers on long, strong stems; very fine. \$1.50.

***Lucie Marie.** H. T. (1930) Soft apricot-yellow lightly suffused with coppery red. A strong growing plant producing a large number of blooms. 60c.

Lulu. H. T. The buds of this lovely little rose are exceptionally long and slender with the tips of the petals recurving very sharply. The most exquisitely modelled buds imaginable. Color is a warm salmon-pink. The open blooms are semi-double. 50c.

Margaret McGredy. H. T. Large, semi-double blooms of orange-scarlet and oriental red, changing in the mature flowers to carmine rose. An unusually strong grower and an abundant bloomer. 50c.

***Mari Dot.** H. T. Salmon-pink. Described on page 30. 75c.

Marion Cran. H. T. Buds are buttercup-yellow, streaked with cerise. The open blooms are large with long-fluted petals coppery pink on the inner surface, with the reverse of petals yellow and gold. 50c.

***Mary Hart.** H. T. (1932) A red sport of Talisman with extra long buds and fine fragrance. Flowers are of true Talisman form and are borne very freely. Patented. \$1.50.

Maud Cuning. H. T. A really beautiful rose that should be better known. Buds are long-pointed, opening to very large, double dark salmon-pink flowers and borne on good stems. An early and profuse bloomer. 50c.

We ship bare root roses postpaid in California from December 5th until March 20th. For points outside California add 10 per cent to the order for postage charges. Overpayments will be refunded. After March 20th we can supply most varieties growing in pots. These must be shipped by express at expense of customers.

***Max Krause. H. T. (1931)** A real golden yellow rose that holds its color well. Bud and flower of good form on a strong stem; fine foliage. \$2.00.

***May Wettern. H. T. (1928)** A delicately colored rose, somewhat similar to Killarney. Buds are long, pointed and with sharply reflexed petals. Inside of petals La France pink, outside rose-pink. 50c.

***McGredy's Scarlet. H. T. (1930)** The color is dark, glowing rose rather than scarlet. A real find among the new roses. Buds are extra long, pointed and borne on long stems. Open blooms are quite fragrant, large and sufficiently double. We like this rose very much. 75c.

***Mevrouw G. A. Van Rossem. H. T. (1926)** An awkward name has handicapped this brilliant rose. Buds are a bit short but they are produced very freely and the color is gorgeous. Petals are exceptionally thick and dark orange-yellow heavily veined and suffused with red. Flowers are of medium size and fully double. 60c.

Miss Lolita Armour. H. T. Flowers of deep coral-red with gold and copper suffusion, changing to old rose and buff; very double and cup-shaped. A remarkably beautiful and popular rose. 50c.

Miss Rowena Thom. H. T. A seedling of Los Angeles and Radiance. Buds are long, opening to very large blooms of dark rose-pink, the base of the petals has a golden suffusion which increases the charm of this beautiful rose. 50c.

Mme. Albert Barbier. H. P. A rose of great beauty and delicacy of coloring. Long buds of flesh, shaded salmon and apricot; large double flowers which retain their loveliness of form when fully open. A Hybrid Perpetual with the free-flowering qualities of a Hybrid Tea. 50c.

Mme. Butterfly. H. T. Flowers light pink, suffused with gold and apricot near the base of the petals; buds carried on erect stems; foliage and habit of growth very good. A very fragrant rose of almost perfect form. 50c.



MEVROUW G. A. VAN ROSSEM

OUR ROSES ARE POSTPAID IN CALIFORNIA



LOS ANGELES

All of these roses are strong, two-year-old bushes. They will bloom well the first summer after planting. When ordering roses in quantity (except on special collections such as The Sunshine Collection, Niles Dozen, etc.) deduct a discount of 10 per cent for 10 to 25 roses; 20 per cent for 26 roses or more.



MME. NICOLAS AUSSEL

Mme. Edouard Herriot. H. T. (Daily Mail) Supreme as a bedding rose on account of its profusion of bloom and vivid color. The old-rose-colored outer petals curl back, disclosing a riot of color from coral-red to flame-pink, the base of each petal tipped with gold. 50c.

*Mme. Nicolas Aussel. H. T. (1950) Very long, tapering buds of coppery red opening to fully double, large flowers of dark salmon pink. In 1951 this was voted the most beautiful rose in France. 75c.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. H. T. Indian yellow, washed salmon rose; buds small but beautifully formed and borne profusely; growth vigorous. The frilled petals of this medium-size rose give it a charm that is distinctive. 50c.

Mrs. A. R. Barraclough. H. T. A superb pink rose. The long buds of perfect form open to large, fully double blooms of dark glistening pink with a glint of yellow at the base of the petals. Stems are long and slender but give ample support to the unusually large blossoms. 50c.

Mrs. Chas. Russell. H. T. Flowers rosy carmine, large, full and fine type; growth vigorous; very fragrant. 50c.

Mrs. E. P. Thom. H. T. The successful result of the effort to find a rose of Claudius Pernet type that would retain its color and give good blooms throughout the season under ordinary garden conditions. Has well-formed buds and fairly large, double flowers of clear, even yellow, produced on good stems. 50c.

Mrs. Henry Bowles. H. T. Each year adds to the popularity of this charming rose. Warm pink, flushed with salmon. In constant and profuse bloom from early spring until late fall. 50c.

Mrs. Henry Morse. H. T. Bud very large, long-pointed and exquisitely formed; flower very large, double, moderately fragrant; interior flesh-cream with reverse of petals bright rose. Very vigorous. 50c.

*Mrs. John Bell. H. T. (1928) Very double, large flowers of dark rose opening from large, shapely buds. A very profuse bloomer. 60c.

Varieties marked * are of recent introduction.



MRS. PIERRE S. DUPONT

*Mrs. Pierre S. Dupont. H. T. Yellow. Described on page 36. 75c.

*Mrs. Sam McGredy. H. T. Orange-red and pink. Described on page 36. 75c.

Mrs. W. C. Miller. H. T. Beautiful, large flowers of clear rose and soft pink, sweetly perfumed. Dependable, strong, upright grower with good foliage. Always in bloom and we recommend it as a bedding rose. 50c.

*Night. H.T. (1950) Bud dark maroon, almost black, open bloom blackish crimson and fully double. The darkest red rose grown. 75c.

Mrs. J. D. Eisele. H.T. (1953) A magnificent new rose that has all the qualities demanded by experienced rosarians. The color is a warm cherry-rose overlaid with scarlet glow. Buds are large, rather ovoid in shape and open to flowers of almost perfect form. In addition to beauty of form and color it has exceptionally fine "rose" fragrance. Stems are strong enough to uphold perfectly the large blooms. We expect this new rose to become a general favorite. \$1.50.

Buy only No. 1 grade rose-bushes that will bloom abundantly the first year. They will give you more flowers at less cost per flower than roses of lighter grade.



MRS. J. D. EISELE

***Olympiad.** H. T. (1932) Shapely, high centered buds of scarlet and rose opening to large flowers ranging from coppery rose to medium pink. A very variable rose and color is much darker on mature bushes. The brilliant coloring and free blooming habit of this variety will make it a rival of Mme. Edouard Herriot. 60c.

Ophelia. H. T. Salmon-flesh, shaded with rose; large, beautifully formed buds standing up well on stiff stems; growth vigorous and a free bloomer. 50c.

Padre. H. T. Coppery red, shaded with yellow at base of petals. Semi-double blooms with notched petals of soft, deep rose retain their beauty until the last petals drop. Of more than average height. Almost continuously in bloom. 50c.

***Paloma Falco.** H. T. (1928) A very double rose of coral-salmon. Growth is low but robust. The peony-like flowers are similar to those of Louise Catherine Breslau but the color is better. 60c.

Patience. H. T. One of the most graceful of the newer roses. The long, pointed buds are dark orange-scarlet and the open blooms are dark rosy carmine. Growth is moderate but the plant is very healthy with an unusually large percentage of perfect flowers. Foliage is dark and glossy. 50c.

Paul Neyron. H. P. Dark pink, exceptionally large and full, buds globular; growth, upright, strong and vigorous. One of the largest roses in cultivation; very sweet scented. 60c.

Pink Maman Cochet. T. Rose-pink with lighter creamy yellow center. Growth extremely strong. The beautifully modelled buds persist until very late in the fall and winter. 60c.

Polly. H. T. This charming Ophelia seedling is a great improvement over its parent. It is fully double with high centered buds that open very slowly. Color in spring is dainty pink but later in the season the flowers open with a golden suffusion; very fragrant. 60c.

***Portadown Bedder.** H. T. (1929) A brilliant bedding rose with somewhat the same coloring as Talisman. Bush is of medium height and blooms very profusely. Foliage is very attractive. 60c.

***Portadown Fragrance.** H. T. A rose of intensely sweet fragrance, good color and form but rather sprawly growth. Buds and flowers extra large, rose pink with salmon tints. We like it. \$1.00.

President Herbert Hoover. H. T. Pink and yellow. Described on page 34. 50c.

Radiance. H. T. A popular American rose that blooms all summer. The cup-shaped blooms of clear pink are borne on long, upright stems. 50c.

Rapture. H. T. A sport of Mme. Butterfly and somewhat darker in color. It has beautiful form, exquisite fragrance and healthy growth to recommend it. We like it better than Mme. Butterfly. 50c.

Red Radiance. H. T. A superb rose of lovely cherry-red with erect stems. Especially good during the late autumn. Similar to Radiance except in color. 50c.

Rev. F. Page Roberts. H. T. Long buds, varying in color from deep coppery pink to orange and red. Petals of open blooms are pure golden yellow on the inside and stained on the outside with copper and red. Growth is somewhat dwarf but flowers are always produced on long stems that are slender but strong. 50c.

***Rosella Sweet.** H. T. The sweet-briar fragrance of this lovely rose is very distinctive. The graceful ovoid buds open to large, moderately double flowers of brilliant coppery shades with salmon pink suffusion. We like Rosella very much both for its fragrance and for its beauty 75c.



MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT

***Roslyn.** H. T. (1929) A nice yellow rose of Claudius Pernet type but better suited for garden conditions. 50c.

Sally Tite. H. T. (1930) The unfading scarlet blooms are a constant joy to the rose grower. Color is darker than General Mac Arthur. Flowers of good form, fully double, high-centered; texture of petals unusually good. 60c.



MRS. A. R. BARRACLOUGH

OUR ROSES ARE POSTPAID IN CALIFORNIA



REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS

We ship bare root roses postpaid in California from December 5th until March 20th. For points outside California add 10 per cent to the order for postage charges. Overpayments will be refunded. After March 20th we can supply most varieties growing in pots. These must be shipped by express at expense of customers.



TALISMAN

***Schwabenland.** H. Rugosa (1928) Very large globular buds opening to very large and very double dark pink flowers. Moderately fragrant; strong growing. 75c.

Shot Silk. H. T. Gold and orange buds opening to semi-double flowers of coppery rose shot with golden yellow. The clean, bright foliage is almost immune to mildew. A constant bloomer and a good rose in a shaded or cold, foggy location. 50c.

***Souvenir.** H. T. (1933) A golden-yellow sport of Talisman. Fragrant and free blooming as its parent. Protected by plant patent No. 25. \$1.50.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. H. T. Long-pointed buds of sunflower-yellow carried on good stiff stems. A vigorous grower but bloom on new plants is often disappointing. Plant in full sunshine and do not feed too heavily. 50c.

***Stuttgart.** H. T. (1928) Pure yellow buds, long-pointed and of medium size opening to moderately double flowers. 75c.

Sunburst. H. T. Handsome apricot-yellow blooms with orange center. Buds are unusually long and pointed and borne singly on long stems. The open blooms are only fairly double but are beautifully formed. 50c.

***Susan Louise.** H. T. (1929) A lovely light pink bush rose that is a seedling of Belle of Portugal. The very long buds are slightly darker than those of Belle of Portugal and are borne continuously throughout the summer. 75c.

***Syracuse.** H. T. (1930) Bright crimson buds; double flowers of good form and texture; lasts a long time when cut. 75c.

Talisman. H. T. (1929) The coloring is most unusual, being a combination of gold, apricot, pink and carmine in mingled splashes, streaks and blends. It has fragrance equal to Mme. Butterfly and blooms as profusely as Mme. Edouard Herriot. For greatest satisfaction the flowers should be cut in the tight-bud stage. 50c.

The Queen Alexandra. H. T. Intense vermillion on inside and old gold on reverse of petals, which spring from a deep orange base. Its moderate height and free-flowering habit make it an exceptionally good bedding rose. 50c.

***Thomas Edison.** H. T. (1931) A two-tone pink rose of great beauty. Flowers are large and borne very freely. \$1.00.

***Trigo.** H. T. (1930) Bud rich yellow striped with red; flowers deep apricot, fully double. \$1.00.

Ulrich Brunner. H. P. Geranium-red changing to carmine; large, fairly full, cup-shaped and sweetly scented. Growth vigorous and hardy. Exceptionally good as a hedge rose. 50c.

***Vaterland.** H. T. (1928) A strong growing rose larger and darker than Hadley. Buds ovoid; flowers very double. Except for a tendency to burn in strong sun, it is the most beautiful of the very dark red roses. \$1.00.

Vesuvius. H. T. Shapely buds, opening to dark red single blooms with showy yellow stamens; exquisitely fragrant. A very vigorous grower and blooms much more profusely than other single roses. 50c.

White Maman Cochet. T. A very beautiful rose that is often seen in old gardens. Buds are extra long and perfectly formed. Outer petals are heavily stained with dark rose shading through light pink to lemon-white at center. 50c.

All of these roses are strong, two-year-old bushes. They will bloom well the first summer after planting. When ordering roses in quantity (except on special collections such as The Sunshine Collection, Niles Dozen, etc.) deduct a discount of 10 per cent for 10 to 25 roses; 20 per cent for 26 roses or more.

Varieties marked * are of recent introduction.

STANDARD ROSES



In the Rose Garden of Mrs. Fremont Older,
Cupertino, California

Commonly known as Tree Roses, Standards are top-budded on vigorous stock. We use IXL stock exclusively for standards, as our experience has proved that this stock grows Standard Roses with smoother, straighter stems and better branched heads than any other stock. The standards we offer have well developed, two-year heads. These will be found to be much more satisfactory than the one-year heads commonly offered.



We exercise great care in growing our Tree Roses. Each plant is carefully staked and three strong buds are placed in each stem 36 to 40 inches from the ground in order to secure a uniform symmetrical head. Standard Roses add materially to the beauty of the garden, particularly where formal effects are desired, as in large estates and Memorial Parks.



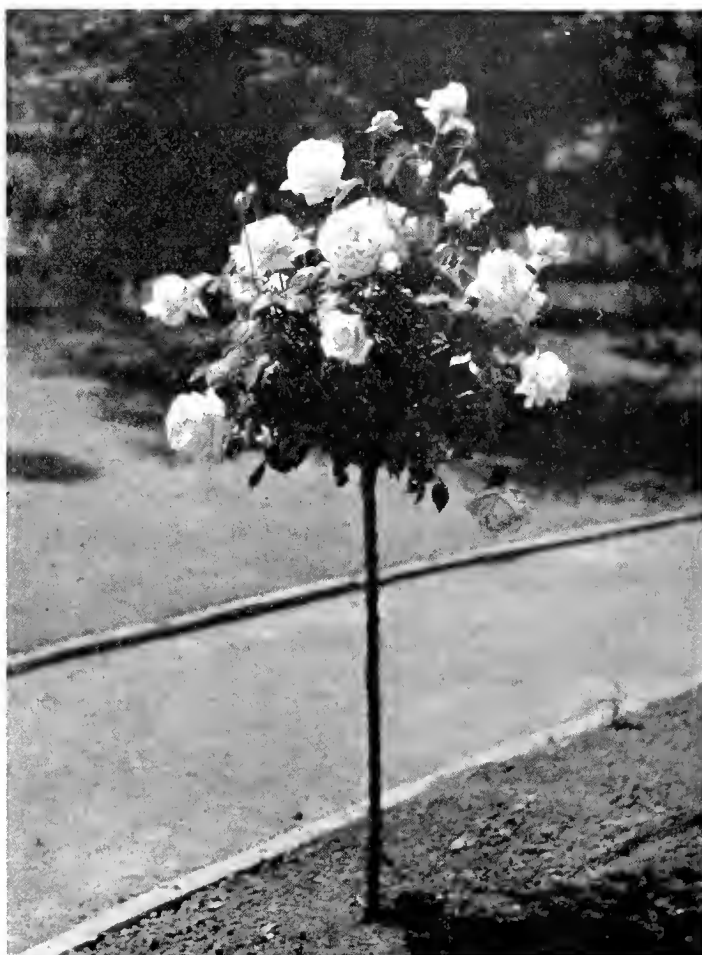
Proper pruning is essential to success. Shorten in the head and thin out the plant, causing it to become symmetrical and, it will respond with a surprising wealth of bloom. The first two seasons, wrap the stem with paper or burlap to prevent sunburn, and cut away all suckers appearing below the crown.

The following varieties can be supplied in 40-inch Standards at \$2.00 each; in lots of 5 or more, \$1.85 each; in lots of 10 or more \$1.75 each.

Angele Pernet	Lafayette
Autumn	Lord Charlemont
Cecil	Los Angeles
Chas. P. Kilham	Louise C. Breslau
Cuba	Lulu
Dainty Bess	Margaret McGredy
Dame Edith Helen	McGredy's Scarlet
Duchess of Athol	Mari Dot
E. G. Hill	Miss Lolita Armour
Etoile de Hollande	Mme. Butterfly
Feu Joseph Looymans	Mme. Edouard Herriot
F. K. Druschki	Mrs. E. P. Thom
General MacArthur	Mrs. G. A. Van Rossem
Gloria Mundi	Mrs. Henry Bowles
Golden Emblem	Mrs. P. S. Dupont
Hadley	Padre
Hoosier Beauty	Pres. Herbert Hoover
Irish Elegance	Rapture
Isobel	Rev. F. Page-Roberts
Joanna Hill	Talisman
Lady Hillingdon	The Queen Alexandra
Lady Margaret Stewart	Ulrich Brunner
	Vesuvius

For detailed descriptions of varieties, see Bush Roses on pages 37 to 44.

Our stock of some varieties is limited, so kindly list a second choice when ordering. We do not pay shipping charges on Standard Roses, as they cannot be sent by parcel post.



Standard Rose—DAME EDITH HELEN

CLIMBING ROSES

In every garden there are many unused spaces by fence or wall that could be made more colorful through the planting of climbing roses. Their charming gracefulness and the ease with which they may be grown should lead to a freer use of this class of roses. One climbing rose will produce more bloom than three or four bush roses.

You will be surprised at the rapidity with which one of our vigorous, two-year-old climbing roses will cover a bare wall with lovely foliage and bloom. Any of the varieties in the following carefully selected list will give you most gratifying results.

American Pillar. H. Wich. Rosy pink with white centers and long golden stamens. The large clusters of single blooms completely envelop the plant. Very vigorous and rampant climber producing numerous strong canes covered with good foliage. 50c.

Banksia Double White. Banksia. Flowers very double, small, violet-scented, borne in great profusion in earliest spring. Branches extremely long, slender and thornless. Foliage small, dainty and almost evergreen. 60c.

Banksia Double Yellow. Banksia. Chamois-yellow in color. Otherwise identical with Banksia Double White. 60c.

Belle of Portugal. H. Gigantea. Flowers soft pink flushed with yellow at base of petals, which are very large. Buds long and pointed, expanding into blooms of remarkable size. Foliage light green. A rampant grower but requires about three years to produce a heavy crop of bloom. One of the loveliest roses grown. 50c.

Black Boy. Clg. H. T. An Australian rose that is becoming very popular. Dark red blossoms, fairly double and slightly fragrant. Extremely vigorous grower. 50c.

Blaze. H. W. (Jackson & Perkins, 1932) The so-called ever-blooming Paul's Scarlet Climber. Flowers and growth same as Paul's Scarlet but blooms more freely in late summer and autumn. Promises to become our most popular red climbing rose. Patented. \$2.00.

Chaplin's Pink Climber. H. Wich. A cross between American Pillar and Paul's Scarlet Climber. A very good new climber which has large clusters of semi-double, extremely lasting flowers of clear, soft pink with yellow stamens, borne in large clusters. Growth is very vigorous. 50c.

All our climbing roses are strong No. 1 Grade, two-year-old plants. They will make a vigorous growth the first year after planting but will not produce many flowers until the second year.

Cherokee Pink. Cher. Ruddy pink flowers of large size, single and borne profusely in spring months. An early bloomer. 50c.

Clg. Cecile Brunner. Clg. Poly. A vigorous climber which is very popular. A persistent bloomer, flowers perfectly double, exquisitely formed but tiny and borne in clusters. The color is a soft rose-pink. 50c.

Clg. Dame Edith Helen. Clg. H. T. (1931) Identical with the bush type except that the sweetly-scented, double, pink blooms are borne on strong, vigorously climbing canes. (Shown in color on page 37.) 60c.

Clg. Golden Emblem. Clg. H. T. The flowers are identical with those of the bush type illustrated in color on page 39, but the climber produces long vigorous, climbing canes. One plant of this rampant climber will produce a profusion of lovely red and gold buds that open to the glorious blooms for which Golden Emblem is justly famous. 50c.

Clg. Hoosier Beauty. Clg. H. T. Splendid dark red blooms of perfect form and delightful fragrance. The buds are long, slender and of an exquisite delicacy of form. Bloom is identical with Hoosier Beauty, which is illustrated in color on page 39. 50c.

Clg. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Clg. H. T. Outer petals of flowers creamy white, center pale lemon; large, full and of beautiful form. 50c.

Clg. Lady Hillingdon. Clg. T. Flowers large and loose with long-pointed buds and large petals; color deep apricot-yellow; foliage when young, violet-red. 50c.

Clg. Los Angeles. Clg. H. T. Luminous flame pink with golden shading at base of petals. Buds and blooms of exceptionally good form and pleasingly fragrant. Flowers are identical with those of Los Angeles, illustrated in color on page 41. 50c.



DOUBLE YELLOW BANKSIA



CLG. MME. BUTTERFLY

Clg. Mme. Butterfly. Clg. H. T. Has all the charm of the bush type in addition to vigorous climbing qualities. Slender, shapely buds of shell-pink with gold base. Sweetly fragrant. 50c.

Clg. Mme. Caroline Testout. Clg. H. T. Flowers rose with bright center, large, full and globular. Much more satisfactory than the bush type, as the blooms open better. One of the most free-flowering of the Climbing Hybrid Teas. 50c.

Clg. Mme. Edouard Herriot. Clg. H. T. Brilliant coral-red buds opening to flowers of flaming pink and orange. Flowers are slightly larger and more brilliant than those of the bush type and equally floriferous. 50c.

Clg. Mrs. Aaron Ward. Clg. H. T. Yellow, tinted salmon-rose. Color variable; in summer it is pale salmon and in cooler weather it deepens to Indian yellow. 50c.

Clg. Papa Gontier. Clg. T. Rosy crimson with carmine center. Flowers semi-double, cup-shaped and produced over a very long season. One of the most satisfactory of the older climbing roses. 50c.

Clg. President Herbert Hoover. Clg. H. T. (1932) A rampant climbing form of the popular bush rose. Identical in color and form of bloom with colored illustration on page 54. \$1.50.

Clg. Red Radiance. Clg. H. T. A climbing sport of Red Radiance which is the same in form and color, but the climbing type surpasses the original in size and abundance of bloom. The beautiful cupped flowers are light cherry-red. 50c.

Clg. Rose Marie. Clg. H. T. A most charming climber that is unusually vigorous. Its abundance of deep rose-pink blooms with their perfect form and thick crisp petals makes it a very valuable addition to the list of ever-blooming climbers. 50c.

Clg. Sunburst. Clg. H. T. Flowers when in bud are long and pointed; when fully opened they are large and beautifully formed; color, distinct ochre-yellow. 50c.

Clg. Talisman. Clg. H. T. (1931) This is destined to be our most popular climbing rose. Like the bush form illustrated on page 44, it has wonderful color, exquisite fragrance, lovely form and is very free blooming. 75c.

Fortune's Yellow (Beauty of Glazenwood). Noisette. Flowers creamy shaded orange and rose; semi-double and of good form. Foliage bright green. Rampant climber and a prolific bloomer. 50c.

Jacotte. H. W. A graceful, vigorous climber with coppery rose blooms that remind us of Angele Pernet. Blooms only in April and May but the glossy foliage is immensely attractive at all seasons. 50c.

Mme. Gregoire Staechelin. Clg. H. T. (1927) It is to be regretted that this lovely Spanish rose has been given such an awkward name but because of its unusual beauty it is increasing in popularity despite this handicap. The long-pointed buds are carmine, opening to show the pearl-pink center. Petals are charmingly curled. Blooming season follows that of Belle of Portugal and the two may be planted near together with pleasing results. Flowers are produced on extra long stems. 50c.

Marechal Niel. Noisette. Flowers deep lemon-yellow, large, full and globular; of good form and fragrant. Growth robust, climbing and free-flowering. This grand rose originated over sixty years ago and still retains its popularity. Does not do best near the coast, as it likes heat. 75c.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. H. W. This peerless climbing rose of the purest vivid scarlet color, remaining bright until the flowers fall, is in a class by itself. The blooms of medium size clothe the plant with a blazing mantle in the early summer months. A tall hedge of this rose is a wonderful sight. 50c.

Primrose. H. Wich. A very vigorous climber which is a mass of bloom in springtime. Flowers are very double, canary-yellow and borne in clusters. A very hardy rose and valuable where an exceptionally rapid-growing plant is needed. 50c.

Scorcher. Clg. H. T. This brilliant Australian climber has proved to be very fine in California gardens. Flowers are large, 4 inches across, semi-double and a brilliant crimson-carmine in color. 60c.

Silver Moon. H. Wich. Long, creamy buds followed by beautiful semi-double flowers four to five inches in diameter produced in small sprays. The petals are of great substance. Its boundless vigor makes it invaluable where quick shade is desired. 50c.

OUR ROSES ARE POSTPAID IN CALIFORNIA



CLIMBING GOLDEN EMBLEM

HOW TO GROW ROSES

A Rose Garden will succeed according to the care given it. Select good stock of tested varieties, mass harmonious colors effectively, and insure conditions that favor strong growth and abundant bloom.

When to Plant. On the Pacific Coast and in the Southern States, roses should be planted from December 1st to April 1st, preferably early although roses grown in pots may be planted after April 1st. In the colder states plant in late fall or early spring.

How to Plant. Unwrap new plants with care; do not expose roots to sun or drying winds. If roots are dry, soak for a few hours in water. If the stems also are dry, bury the whole plant in moist earth for three or four days to renew life and vigor. Our rose bushes are pruned ready for planting before being shipped. (See Fig. 5.) Plant carefully, slanting the roots down to sides of hole. Fill in with surface soil to two inches from top of ground, tramp down. In a basin dug around the plant pour ten or fifteen gallons of water. Next day fill in with loose soil. Set the plant so that the union of bud and rootstock is just under leveled surface of the ground.

Where to Plant. Select an airy, sunny spot, sheltered from the prevailing winds. Unbroken sunshine is not necessary, and in the interior valleys especially, shade part of the day is desirable. However do not plant roses too close to large trees whose roots take away vital nourishment.

The Best Soil. Good heavy loam soil is best for roses although lighter soils may be satisfactorily improved by the addition of well rotted manure thoroughly spaded into the soil. Never use fresh or unrotted manure where it will come in contact with the roots. The ground should be prepared some time before planting.

Planting Distances. Plant strong Hybrid Perpetual roses three feet apart, Hybrid Teas and Teas about two and one-half feet. Polyantha roses, more dwarf in their habit, may be planted closer together.

Fertilizing Important. Cow-barn manure is the best fertilizer. Other manures may be used as a top dressing. **Vigoro**, applied according to directions is the best commercial fertilizer for roses. If a little **Vigoro** is sprinkled around rose bushes and washed in by rain or irrigation, when the

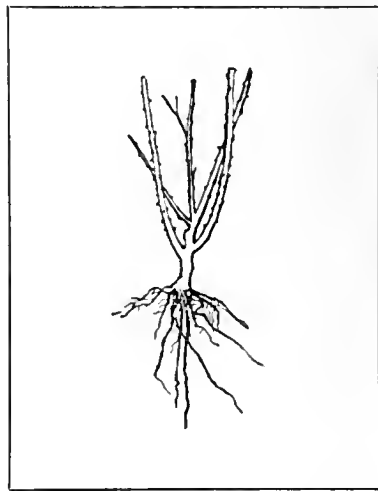
buds are about half grown there will be a marked improvement in the size and color of the blooms.

Watering. In watering roses it is best to let the water run slowly into a basin dug around the bush. Overhead sprinkling is likely to cause mildew and blackspot. Water roses preferably in the morning—never wet the foliage in late evening. A good mulch of rotted manure or peat moss is of assistance in retaining soil moisture in summer. Where a mulch is used, very little summer cultivation is required except an occasional stirring of the mulch to prevent its packing.

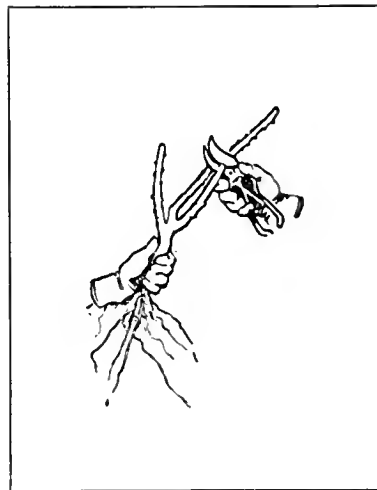
Pruning. Never allow roses to go unpruned. Hybrid Perpetuals and others of equally vigorous growth require more pruning than Teas and their allied families. Prune between December 15th and March 1st. The first winter after planting thin to three main shoots and cut these back at least one-half. A properly pruned plant should have the shape of a deer's antlers. When the framework branches are established, the laterals should be thinned and those allowed to remain cut to spurs of about four buds each. All growth starting from below the bud union should be removed, as this is the wild stock and produces worthless blooms.

With climbers the framework branches should be trimmed to three or four and these trained up against the wall fanwise. The first two seasons these should be cut severely. In after years shorten the laterals and thin out, or the plant will be a mass of dead twisted branches with seriously impaired vigor and small blossoms. In early summer, when the roses have stopped blooming, the faded blooms should be cut and the plants given a light pruning to insure a bounteous bloom in the fall.

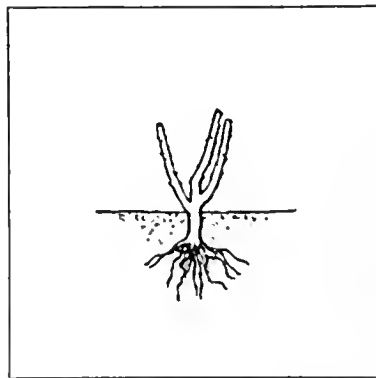
Pests. In the early spring, before mildew and blackspot are apparent, control them by dusting plants every two weeks with a dust made from nine parts dusting sulphur and one part arsenate of lead. In cool climates spraying with Volek Oil or a similar oil emulsion used according to the manufacturer's directions will be found more effective than sulphur in controlling mildew. Avoid too strong a mixture or tender growth may be burned. To control plant lice or aphids, spray with Red Arrow or a solution of Black Leaf 40.



1. A quality field-grown two-year-old budded rose, as it comes from the nursery row at Niles. Strong roots and several branches.



2. The correct way to thin out and cut back. Leave not more than three branches.



3. Showing the same rose, correctly planted, with branches and roots properly pruned.



FLOWERING CHERRY
Kanzan

Flowering Trees

The delicate hues and colors of the flowering fruit trees make a strong appeal to the lovers of beauty. Their blossoms bursting forth before the appearance of foliage present the opportunity for effective color massing against backgrounds of more somber evergreens and are perfect foils for beds of tulips or other early flowering bulbs.



FLOWERING PEACH
Early Double Pink

ALBIZZIA . . . Silk Tree

Albizia julibrissin (*Acacia julibrissin*). *Silk Tree*. A deciduous tree with light green, acacia-like foliage; covered in summer with a mass of feathery, pink flowers like little bundles of bright silk fibers. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

CERCIS . . . Redbud

Cercis canadensis. *American Redbud*. Small tree, every twig of which is covered with little pink, pea-shaped blossoms in early spring. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

CRATAEGUS . . . Hawthorn

Crataegus cordata. *Washington Thorn*. A handsome small tree. Leaves triangular, lobed, deep, glossy green; flowers white, followed by intensely red berries. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

C. carrieri. *Carriere Hawthorn*. Dark green foliage that persists until very late in winter. Very large, brilliant red berries. Unusually attractive when in fruit. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

C. double pink. Small tree covered in early spring with small, double flowers that open pale pink and become rosy-pink with maturity. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

C. oxycantha splendens. *Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn*. Small tree of erect habit and quick growth. Flowers double and carmine in color; berries dull red. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

ERYTHRINA

Erythrina crista-galli. *Coral Tree*. A shrub or small tree with large, leathery, pinnate leaves. Flowers are pea-shaped in immense spikes of brilliant crimson; very showy. Branches freeze back each winter but flowers are borne in summer on new growth. 3-gal. cans, 1 ft., \$1.50.

JACARANDA

Jacaranda ovalifolium. Beautiful shade tree with feathery foliage resembling a tree fern. Covered in summer with lovely blue flowers. Very tender. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 6-in. pots, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

LABURNUM

Laburnum vulgare. *Golden Chain*. Handsome, fast-growing, small tree; foliage clover-shaped and light green. Flowers bright yellow and borne in long, wisteria-like racemes. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia soulangeana. *Saucer Magnolia*. Large, white flowers unfolding before foliage appears. Outside of petals purplish-pink and lavender; fragrant. The earliest blooming variety. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00.

M. soulangeana nigra. *Purple Lily Magnolia*. Bushy shrub with many branches. Dark purple blooms. Sometimes known as Tree Tulip. A late blooming variety. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00.

M. liliflora (*M. obovata*). *Lily Magnolia*. Large shrub with stout branches. Flowers five to seven inches across, white inside, purple outside. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

150 varieties of Tulips and 110 varieties of Narcissi besides many other rare bulbs on exhibit at our Spring Bulb Show.



MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA
Very showy, early flowering variety



FLOWERING PEACH—BURBANK



FLOWERING PEACH—EARLY DOUBLE RED

PRUNUS

Prunus amygdalus flore pleno. Dwarf Double-Flowering Almond. Shrubby little tree with long, slender branches heavily laden in earliest spring with very double rosette-like flowers. We can supply these in either pink or white. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

P. blirieana. Semi-double flowers of soft pink borne on long slender branches. Foliage plum-like and heavily tinged with bronze. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

P. persica. Flowering Peach. Bears great masses of double flowers in spring before leaves appear. Should be heavily pruned each year as soon as they have finished blooming. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

Varieties of Flowering Peaches

Burbank. Large double pink flowers, late.

Camelliaflore. Double carmine red, late.

Double Pink—Early. Fully double, clear light pink.

Double Red—Late. Very large, fully double flowers.

Double Red—Early. The most popular variety.

Double White. Large flowers, exquisitely lovely.

Purple Leaf. Large single pink flowers, foliage dark reddish purple.

Weeping Flowering Peaches

These flowering peaches are not very well known but are among our most striking flowering trees. They are top budded on strong 5 to 6 ft. stems, \$5.00 each.

Double Red Weeping. Flowers fully double.

Double White Weeping. Indescribably beautiful when covered with drooping sprays of large, double white blooms.

Prunus mume. Flowering Apricot. Dawn. Earlier than flowering peach. Flowers fully double, rich pink. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

P. mume. Double Red. A new and very rare variety with lovely, double, red flowers. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

P. pissardi. Purple Leaf Plum. Very ornamental small tree. Leaves deep purple in spring, gradually becoming greenish. Flowers numerous, white-tinted pink, appearing before the leaves. Fruit reddish-purple. Doubly beautiful and desirable for both blossom and foliage. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

P. triloba. A dwarf tree with double flowers of dainty appleblossom-pink. Foliage downy and lobed. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

P. vesuvius. Burbank's Purple Leaf Plum. Foliage larger and more reddish than *Prunus pissardi*. Flowers are slightly larger and later. A very brilliant decorative tree. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRY

Prunus pseudo-cerasus flore pleno. Growth slightly more dwarf than the sweet cherries. Leaves bronze color at first, later green. Flowers borne before leaves are fully developed. Our most beautiful and rapidly becoming our most popular flowering tree. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

Varieties of Flowering Cherries

Kanzan (Sekiyama). Double, dark pink with extremely large flowers.

Naden. One of the loveliest and the most double pink flowered variety.

Ojochin. Very large, pale flesh color; single but so ruffled as to appear double.

Pink Pearl. One of the earliest flowering double varieties; medium pink.

Shogetsu. Double, pale pink flowers in long racemes. Very free flowering.

Victory (Shirofugen). Flowers very large, borne in racemes; blooms open pale pink, become white, then turn cerise; beautiful bronzy foliage.



FLOWERING CHERRY—PINK PEARL

JAPANESE WEEPING FLOWERING CHERRY

Double Pink Weeping. A very rare variety; branches do not droop as much as the single weepers. Deep pink, double flowers of medium size. Bare root, 5 ft., stems, \$2.50.

Park Weeping (*Prunus aquinoctialis pendula rosea*). A strongly drooping type of vigorous growth; blossoms are pale pink and borne in greatest profusion. An exquisitely beautiful tree. Bare root, 5 ft., stems, \$2.50.

Single White Weeping. Similar to the preceding variety but with delicate, single white flowers. Bare root, 5 ft. stems, \$2.50.

PYRUS . . . Flowering Crab Apple

Pyrus arnoldiana. Very large, rose-colored flowers; fragrant. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 90c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.



PARK WEEPING FLOWERING CHERRY



FLOWERING CRAB

Daintily beautiful in their pink and white blooms

P. ionensis plena. *Bechtel's Crab.* Double pink flowers like small clustered roses; fragrant; late blooming. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 90c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

P. niedzwetskyana. *Red-vein Crab.* An early flowering variety with red, single flowers; foliage veined with red and bark bright reddish-brown. In tubs, 6 to 8 ft., \$3.50; bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 90c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

P. sargentii. *Sargent Crab.* Japanese variety with pure white flowers; dwarf; fruit bright scarlet and hangs on trees until spring. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 90c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

P. theifera. *Tea Leaf Crab.* Very large, light pink, single flowers. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

For gorgeous color effects, plant Azaleas and Spring Flowering Bulbs with the Flowering Trees.



VICTORY



OJOCHIN



NADEN

When looking at these lovely Japanese Cherries we can easily understand why their blooming period is a time of rejoicing in Japan



DEUTZIA SCABRA PLENA
A favorite in the gardens of long ago

Deciduous Shrubs

Much of the charm of old-fashioned gardens came from the free use of deciduous spring-flowering shrubs. Their delicate coloring, fragrance and profuse bloom entitle them to an important place in our modern gardens. They lend color and interest to the spring landscape before the blooming season of perennial and annual plants.



DIERVILLA FLORIDA
This lovely rose-pink flower is also known as Weigela

AZALEA

Showy shrubs of medium size; very effective massed or combined with evergreen shrubs. Prefer partially shaded location and acid soil.

Azalea altaclare. A sturdy variety producing brilliant yellow flowers of great fragrance; foliage becomes bright red in autumn. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$2.00; 15 to 18 in., \$1.50.

A. mollis. Orange, apricot and yellow blooms borne in great profusion; fragrant. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$2.00; 15 to 18 in., \$1.50.

A. occidentalis. *Western Azalea.* The hardy, native variety producing flowers of exquisite fragrance, in shades of light pink and white marked with lemon and buff. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$2.00.

A. Schlippenbachii. *Royal Azalea.* A vigorous variety growing four to five feet high, with large, showy blooms of pale rose-pink. Balled, 12 to 15 in., \$1.50.

Note:—See also Evergreen Azaleas on page 16.

BERBERIS

Berberis thunbergii (S). A deciduous shrub often used as a low hedge. Branches flat and spray-like; foliage small, changing to red in autumn. Covered with brilliant red berries. Balled, 5 to 4 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.



AZALEA MOLLIS

B. thunbergii atropurpurea. *Red Leaf Japanese Barberry* (S). Very fine new variety useful as an under-shrub for foundation and border planting. Foliage a rich, lustrous, bronzy-red color. It is deciduous but the brilliant red berries cover the branches of mature plants. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

CAESALPINIA . . . Poinciana

Caesalpinia gilliesii. *Bird of Paradise.* Tall shrub or small tree; foliage double pinnate with small leaflets; flowers large, light yellow with long, exserted stamens of brilliant red; blooms very freely. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

CORNUS . . . Dogwood

Cornus alba siberica. *Siberian Dogwood.* Shrub or small tree of erect growth. Branches red; flowers creamy white; berries light blue. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

C. florida. *Flowering Dogwood.* Shrub or small tree. Foliage wavy, glaucous underneath; flowers white, about four inches across. Very effective. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

C. florida rubra. *Pink Flowering Dogwood.* Most beautiful of the dogwoods; deep pink flowers four inches wide covering the tree before the foliage appears. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

C. paucinervis. Handsome half evergreen. Foliage short, firm and dark green; flowers creamy white; fruit black. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

C. sanguinea. *Bloodtwig Dogwood.* Large shrub; foliage hairy on both sides; flowers small; white; berries black. Conspicuous in winter when branches are blood-red. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

CYDONIA . . . Flowering Quince

Cydonia japonica. *Japanese Scarlet Quince.* An old favorite. Flowers brilliant scarlet. Makes an impassable and beautiful flowering hedge. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

C. japonica candida. White. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

C. japonica corallina. Apricot-coral. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

DEUTZIA

Deutzia crenata rosea. Flowers double, pinkish white, borne in large spikes. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

D. fortunei. Produces an abundance of bell-shaped single pure white blossoms. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

D. gracilis. A fine shrub, covering itself with a mass of snowy white blossoms. Branches are slender and very graceful.

D. Pride of Rochester. Profuse bloomer, flowers double white. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft. 60c.

DIERVILLA . . . Weigela

Diervilla Eva Rathke. Of erect habit. Flowers medium size and deep red in color; blooms in April and May. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

D. florida (Weigela rosea). Flowers pink, large and produced in great profusion in April and May. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

ELAEAGNUS

Elaeagnus angustifolia. *Russian Olive.* Foliage and branches metallic silvery-green; flowers and fruit yellow. Gallon cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

FORSYTHIA . . . Golden Bell

Forsythia suspensa. A valuable shrub for borders and mass effects. In habit somewhat pendulous, branches drooping; can be trained over arbors. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

HIBISCUS . . . Althea

Hibiscus syriacus. Among California's showiest summer blooming shrubs. Foliage dark green; flowers appear in summer and autumn. Quite distinct from the Evergreen Hibiscus as this variety is hardy everywhere. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

We can supply the following varieties:

Boule de Feu. Dark rosy-red, double.

Jeanne d'Arc. Double white.

Lady Alice Stanley. Double white with red eye.

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea arborescens sterillis. *Hills of Snow.* Shade-loving shrub. Flower cymes snow-white, blooms from early to late summer. Valuable where temperature is too low for the more tender sorts. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

H. Blue Prince. A German Hybrid of *H. hortensis* with lavender-pink blooms. In acid soils this variety produces beautiful blue flowers. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00.

H. domotoi. A double pink form of *H. hortensis*, very beautiful. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c; 4-in. pots, 35c.

H. hortensis. A very popular shrub in California. Foliage large, in milder sections almost evergreen; flowers large, pink and borne in immense corymbs. Prefers a shaded location. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c; 4-in. pots, 35c.

H. La Marne. A French variety with dark rose blooms; not so strong growing as *H. hortensis*. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 4-in. pots, 50c.

H. Mme. E. Mouillere. A very lovely white variety. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 4-in. pots, 50c.

H. Mme. Renee Gaillard. Magnificent trusses of pure white flowers, petals fringed or serrated. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c; 4-in. pots, 50c.

H. Souv. de Mme. Chautard. An early blooming French hybrid. Flowers a lovely shade of rose-pink. 4-in. pots, 50c.

H. Trophée. Deep rose-pink flowers becoming watermelon-red at maturity. Exceptionally fine. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 4-in. pots, 50c.

KERRIA

Kerria japonica flore pleno. *Double-flowering Kerria.* Strong grower with double flowers of bright yellow; free blooming and popular. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

KOLKWITZIA

Kolkwitzia amabilis. *Beauty Bush.* A new introduction from China. Slender arching branches covered with pale pink flowers an inch long. Requires two or three years to come into full bloom. Bare root, 18 to 24 in., 60c.

LAGERSTROEMIA . . . Crape Myrtle

Lagerstroemia indica rosea. Shrub or small tree. Foliage somewhat scanty; flowers pink. A very satisfactory flowering shrub for hot interior valleys, being a mass of color during the larger part of the summer. Mildews along the seacoast. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

L. indica alba. A dwarf variety producing pure white flowers. Quite rare and very beautiful. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

L. indica rubra. Similar to *L. indica rosea* except as to color of bloom which is a deep reddish-pink. Petals are crinkled like crepe. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

L. indica dwarf purple. Rosy-purple blooms. 5-gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

LONICERA

Lonicera morrowi. *Bush Honeysuckle.* Pale pink or white flowers followed by showy red berries. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.



PHILADELPHUS VIRGINALIS

PHILADELPHUS . . . Mock Orange

Philadelphus coronarius. *Garland Philadelphus.* Large shrub, flowers creamy-white, medium size, and fragrant as orange blossoms. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

P. virginalis. A very floriferous variety with double white flowers. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

PUNICA . . . Pomegranate

Punica Double Red. Rapid-growing shrub with double scarlet flowers; does not produce fruit. Blooms from June to October. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

P. Double White. Rapid Grower. Flowers creamy white or yellow, double. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.



SPIRAEA PRUNIFOLIA FLORE PLENO
The genuine "Bridal Wreath"

P. granatum nana. *Dwarf Pomegranate.* A beautiful shrub almost evergreen. Foliage glossy green with ruddy tints; flowers red and almost continuously in bloom; fruits a rich maroon red in color, not edible. Makes a colorful low hedge. Gal. cans, 1 ft., 50c.

P. Mmc. Legrelle. Flowers variegated, light red edged with yellow. A very beautiful type. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

SPIRAEA

Spiraea bumalda (Anthony Waterer). Dwarf, erect form, growing about three feet high. Flowers rosy-red in flattened heads at ends of branches. Blooms in midsummer. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c; 3-gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

S. prunifolia flore pleno. *Bridal Wreath.* Small shrub with long, very slender branches. Flowers very double and pure white, borne along the branches before the leaves appear. This is the genuine "Bridal Wreath". Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

S. recvesiana. Medium-size shrub; foliage long and narrow; flowers large and pure white. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

S. Van heuttei. A handsome pendulous bush. Flowers pure white. Fine for grouping and shrubbery borders. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

SYRINGA . . . Lilac

The new French Hybrid Lilacs are a vast improvement over the old varieties. Our list is selected to give as great variation in type and color as possible; each variety is outstanding in its class. The price of all the following varieties is bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

Claude Bernard. Bright mauve; very early; petals long and twisted.

Diderot. Deep purple, single; flower clusters long and narrow.

Jan Van Tol. Single white; individual flowers and clusters very large.

Jeanne d'Arc. Double white, very early and profuse bloomer.

Katherine Havemeyer. Double, blue flushed mauve; very large.

Leon Gambetta. Lavender pink; very early; double.

Maximowicz. Double; violet heliotrope; long clusters.

Michael Buchner. Double; clear lilac.

My Favorite. Double; dark reddish-purple.

Persian Cutleaf. Light lavender blue; flowers as freely as a spirea; very fragrant; foliage quite distinct from other varieties.

President Fallicres. Double; lavender pink; exceptionally large and double.

Rubra insignis. Graceful single variety of reddish-lilac.

Volcan. Single, best dark purple; individual flowers exceptionally large.

SYMPHORICARPOS . . . Snowberry

Symphoricarpos occidentalis. *Western Snowberry.* Hardy shrub of medium size. Foliage oval and smooth; flowers pink and small; berries waxy white and remain on plants for a long while. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

S. racemosus. *Eastern Snowberry.* In type and habit like S. occidentalis but of more erect habit. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft. 75c.

S. vulgaris. *Coral Berry.* Fast grower, doing well in most any situation; covered with purple berries in autumn. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

TAMARIX . . . Tamarisk

Tamarix hispida aestivalis. Slender, upright grower; gray-green foliage, pink blooms. Blooms heavily in spring and again in summer. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 75c.

T. parviflora purpurea. A late blooming, strong growing variety. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 75c.

VIBURNUM . . . Snowball

Viburnum carlesi. A pretty little shrub with gray-green leaves. Buds are rosy-pink and open blooms are creamy white in small clusters. The perfume is most remarkably pleasing and somewhat like that of a gardenia. 3-gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50.

V. opulus sterile. *Common Snowball.* Flowers white, borne in immense heads in late spring; foliage brilliantly colored in autumn. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

Flowering Fruit Trees add color to the Spring Garden



SYRINGA—KATHERINE HAVEMEYER

Climbing and Trailing Plants



TECOMA JASMINOIDES
Lovely in flower and foliage



BIGNONIA AUSTRALIS
A very rapid grower

ACTINIDIA

Actinidia chinensis. A strong growing climber with large heavily ribbed leaves. Flowers white, an inch in diameter, borne in clusters. 4-in. pots, 50c.

AMPELOPSIS

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. *Virginia Creeper.* Foliage large, divided into five parts; turns scarlet in autumn. Gal. cans, 50c each, 10 for \$4.50.

A. sempervirens (Cissus striata). *Treebine.* Distinct evergreen species. Foliage small, flowers inconspicuous. Useful in rock gardens and around pools. Gal. cans, 50c each, 10 for \$4.50.

A. tricuspidata. *Boston Ivy.* Foliage dense and glossy, turning red in fall. Adheres tenaciously to brick and stone walls, and even to wood. Gal. cans, 50c each, 10 for \$4.50.

BIGNONIA . . . Trumpet Flower

Bignonia australis. Strong and rapid grower. Foliage dark, glossy green; flowers small and borne profusely in early spring; color creamy white with dark spot inside. Gal. cans, 50c.

B. cherere. Evergreen climbing shrub. Flowers tubular, blood red with yellow base. Very beautiful. 5-in. pots, 50c.

B. speciosa (B. violacea). Painted Trumpet. Foliage quite glossy; flowers lilac on lobes and yellow inside tube; will grow in shaded location. Gal. cans, 75c.

B. tweediana. *Catsclaw.* Foliage long and narrow; flowers lemon yellow. Vine a wonderfully strong climber, tendrils adhering to stone, concrete or metal. Gal. cans, 50c.

V. venusta. Flaming Trumpet. Foliage dark green; flowers bright orange and produced in brilliant masses. One of the most gorgeous of flowering vines but rather tender. Blooms in winter. Gal. cans, 75c.

BOUGAINVILLEA

Bougainvillea braziliensis. Foliage large, bright green; flowers rosy-purple; rapid and robust grower. A wonderfully free bloomer and one of the showiest plants in cultivation. 6-in. pots, 60c.

B. Crimson Lake. More tender than *B. braziliensis*. Flowers are brilliant rose-red. 5-gal. cans, \$3.50; 4-in. pots, 50c.

CLEMATIS

Clematis Duchess of Edinburgh. Large, double white, sweetly-scented flowers. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

C. henryi. Large, creamy-white flowers four to five inches across; very beautiful. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

C. jackmanni. Large, rich, velvety purple flowers in great profusion. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

C. Mme. Baron Veillard. Satiny lavender-pink; large single flowers. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

C. Mme. Edouard Andre. Large, bright reddish-purple flowers. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

C. montana. Small, fragrant white flowers becoming pink when fully matured. Gal. cans, 50c.

C. paniculata. *Sweet Autumn Clematis.* Large vine, fast grower. Flowers small, white, borne in clusters. Gal. cans, 50c.

C. Ramona. Lovely lavender-blue; large single flowers. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

FICUS . . . Fig Vine

Ficus pumila (F. repens). *Climbing Fig.* Handsome evergreen climber. Foliage heart-shaped, small, dark green. Clings to stone and brick walls. Quart cans, 35c.

F. pumila minima. A variety of short, compact growth with tiny leaves. Excellent for window boxes, hanging baskets, etc. Quart cans, 35c.

HARDENBERGIA

Hardenbergia comptoniana. A beautiful winter blooming climber producing a profusion of violet-blue, pea-shaped blooms. Gal. cans, 75c.

H. monophylla. Foliage very broad; flowers light purple. Gal. cans, 75c.

H. monophylla alba. Flowers white. Gal. cans, 75c.

H. monophylla rosea. Foliage undivided; flowers pink; a free bloomer. Gal. cans, 75c.

HEDERA . . . Ivy

Hedera helix. *English Ivy.* Large handsome, dark green foliage. Clings tenaciously to walls and makes an excellent ground cover. Gal. cans, 50c; 10 for \$4.50; from flats, \$5.00 per 100.

H. helix marmorata. Small leaves, irregularly variegated with yellow. Does well in shady location. Gal. cans, 50c.

H. helix variegata. *Small Leaf English Ivy.* This popular silver-streaked variety is extensively used for covering brick and stone walls. Gal. cans, 50c; 10 for \$4.50.

H. maderensis. Has large, triangular leaves heavily variegated with silver, yellow and margined with pink. The most beautiful variety and very strong growing. Gal. cans, 50c.

JASMINUM . . . Jasmine

Jasminum floridum. A half-climbing shrub, covered almost continuously with small, slightly fragrant flowers. Gal. cans, 50c.

J. grandiflorum. *Catalonian Jasmine.* Flowers pink in bud, white when open, very large and delightfully fragrant. Gal. cans, 75c.

J. humile (J. revolutum). *Italian Yellow Jasmine.* Flowers golden yellow, borne in clusters, fragrant, very fine. Gal. cans, 50c.

J. nudiflorum. *Winter Jasmine.* Deciduous vine; foliage small; flowers large, yellow, not in clusters. Handsome in spring as blossoms appear in great numbers before foliage is out. Gal. cans, 50c.



JASMINUM PRIMULINUM
A charming early spring bloomer

J. primulinum. *Double Yellow Jasmine.* The most beautiful of all Jasmynes. Large flowers, usually double, of clear primrose yellow. Very rapid grower. Gal. cans, 50c.

J. stephanense. *Pink Jasmine.* A new jasmine with very fragrant light pink flowers more than an inch in diameter. Gal. cans, 75c.

LONICERA . . . Honeysuckle

Lonicera chinensis. *Chinese Honeysuckle.* Strong grower. Foliage dull green, new growth reddish-purple; flowers white inside, purple outside. Gal. cans, 50c.

L. hildebrandi. A new and remarkably beautiful variety. Orange color blossoms, very large, with a tube four to five inches long; fragrance very pronounced. Slightly tender. 5-gal. cans, \$3.00; 6-in. pots, \$1.50.

L. japonica halliana. *Japanese Honeysuckle.* Strong grower; foliage bright green, flowers white, changing to yellow; fragrant. Gal. cans, 50c.

MANDEVILLA

Mandevilla suaveolens. *Chile Jasmine.* Deciduous summer bloomer. Flowers pure white, more than an inch across; has gardenia-like fragrance. Gal. cans, 50c.

PASSIFLORA . . . Passion Flower

Passiflora manicata ignea. *Scarlet Passion Vine.* The most vivid and attractive of this family of plants. Quite tender. Gal. cans, 75c.

P. mollissima. *Pink Passion Vine.* Foliage three-lobed; flowers large and rose colored. Tender. Gal. cans, 75c.

PLUMBAGO

Plumbago capensis. *Cape Plumbago.* Flowers azure blue, produced in profusion from spring until heavy frosts. Growth is rapid but plants require support to climb. Gal. cans, 50c.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM

Rhynchospermum jasminoides. *Star Jasmine.* Star shaped white flowers in clusters; exquisitely fragrant. Foliage thick and glossy. Hardy in most sections of California. Gal. cans, 75c.

SOLANDRA

Solandra guttata. *Cup of Gold.* Vigorous vine with large glossy leaves and trumpet shaped, fragrant flowers of golden-yellow six inches across. Tender and only recommended for fairly frost free sections. Gal. cans, 75c.

SOLANUM

Solanum jasminoides. *Potato Vine.* Well known evergreen climber; almost continuously in bloom. Flowers white, in large clusters. Gal. cans, 50c.

S. rantonneti. Tender, half climbing shrub with gorgeous violet flowers borne in large clusters. Gal. cans, 75c.

SOLLYA

Sollya heterophylla. *Australian Bluebell.* Low climber; foliage evergreen and variable; flowers brilliant, deep blue and bell-shaped. A very striking little climber. Gal. cans, 50c.

TECOMA

Tecoma capensis. Moderate grower; foliage evergreen, small and serrated; flowers bright orange-red; blooms in late summer and autumn. 5-gal. cans, \$2.00; gal. cans, 50c.

T. jasminoides. Foliage dark green; flowers large, pale pink with rosy-pink throats, borne in large clusters. Gal. cans, 50c.

T. radicans. *Common Trumpet Vine.* Deciduous climber, growing very rapidly and clinging to walls; flowers large and orange yellow. Gal. cans, 50c.

THUNBERGIA

Thunbergia gibsoni. Tender climber with brilliant orange flowers two inches across; almost continuously in bloom. Well worth trying in fairly frost free sections. Gal. cans, 75c.

VINCA

Vinca major. *Big Leaf Periwinkle.* Foliage large; flowers a pleasing shade of blue. Valuable for covering shaded situations, also fine for window boxes and hanging baskets. Gal. cans, 35c; qt. cans, 20c; 10 for \$1.50.

V. major variegata. *Mottled Periwinkle.* Same as preceding except for heavily variegated foliage. Gal. cans, 35c; qt. cans, 20c; 10 for \$1.50.

V. minor. *Small Leaf Periwinkle.* Has much smaller leaf than the type. Makes an excellent ground cover and will endure much neglect. Qt. cans, 20c each; 10 for \$1.50.

WISTERIA

Wisteria chinensis. *Chinese Wisteria.* Flowers light purple-lavender, borne in racemes nearly a foot long, very fragrant. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, \$1.00.

W. chinensis alba. *White Chinese Wisteria.* Fragrant white flowers in long racemes; earlier than Japanese White. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

W. multijuga. *Purple Japanese Wisteria.* Long racemes of light lavender flowers borne about two weeks later than Chinese Wisteria; racemes longer than the Chinese variety but individual flowers are smaller and lighter in color. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, \$1.00.

W. multijuga rosea. *Pink Japanese Wisteria.* Flowers rose-colored, suffused shell-pink. A very beautiful and rare variety. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, \$1.00.

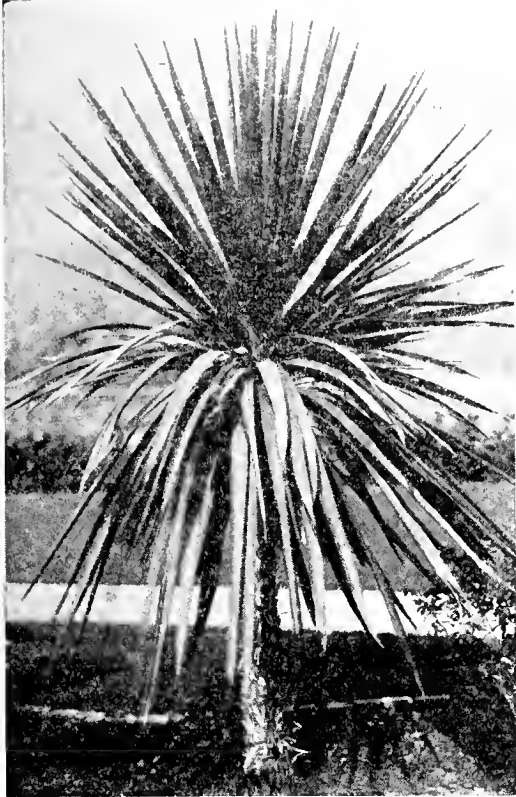
W. venusta. White blossoms, similar to *W. chinensis alba* but flowers later. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

W. violacea flore plena. A beautiful double variety with violet flowers in long racemes. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.



*Consult our Landscape Department about your
garden problems*

Palms, Dracenas and Agaves



MUSA ENSETE

Musa ensete. Abyssinian Banana. Fine for gorgeous tropical effects. Foliage extremely large, bright green with ruddy midribs. Requires a sheltered situation and will not stand much frost. In tubs, 6 ft., \$6.00.

CORDYLINE INDIVISA

The well known
Blue Dracaena

AGAVE

Agave americana variegata. Variegated Century Plant. Rapid-growing plant with thick, fleshy leaves terminating in a sharp spine. Leaves are heavily striped with white. Will grow in any soil. Much used for tropical effects. Gal. cans, 1 ft., 50c.

CHAMAEROPS

Chamaerops. Dwarf Fan Palm. Includes only the European Dwarf Fan Palms. The Japanese Fan Palms will be found under Trachycarpus. Extra large plants vary in price from \$15.00 to \$50.00, according to the number of stems and conformation of individual plants. Single-stem plants, balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$10.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$7.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00.

COCOS

Cocos australis. Pindo Palm. A short, stout palm with long, graceful, grey-green leaves; very hardy. In tubs, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 5-in. pots, 75c.

CORDYLINE . . . Dracena

Cordyline indivisa. Blue Dracena. Strong, slender trunk, Foliage narrow and drooping, varying from green to bronze. Balled, 5 to 7 ft., \$4.00; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

CYCAS . . . Sago Palm

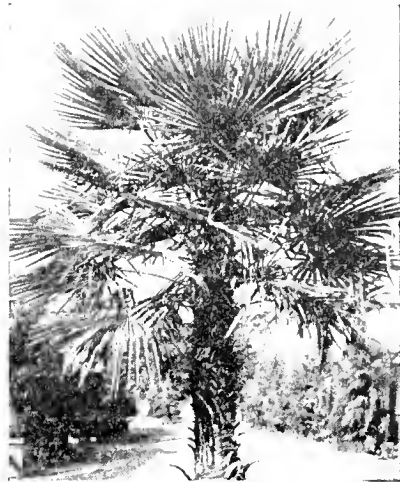
Cycas revoluta. Sago Palm. Fine for porch decoration. The round trunk is crowned with a mass of long, feathery fronds suggesting ostrich plumes. Quite hardy. 8-in. pots, \$4.00; 6-in. pots, \$3.00.

DASYLIRION

Dasyllirion glaucophyllum. Short round base; leaves stiff, long and slender, armed with terminal spikes. In tubs, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

KENTIA

Kentia fosteriana. The best known palms for indoor growing. 6-in. pots, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.



TRACHYCARPUS FORTUNEI

NOLINA

Nolina longifolia. Trunk about six feet tall; leaves an inch wide, matured ones droop, center ones somewhat spiral. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

PHOENIX

Phoenix canariensis. Canary Island Palm. The most popular and hardy palm in California. Foliage pinnate and of deep green color. Fine for large grounds and avenue plantings. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

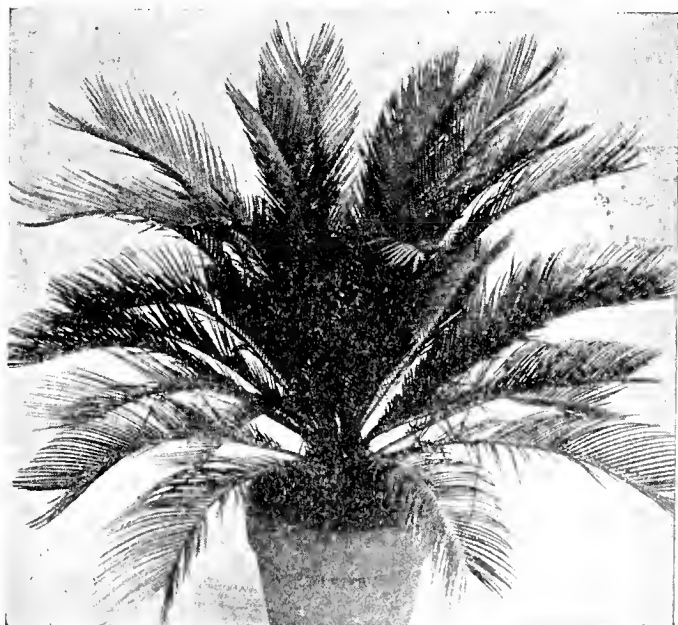
P. reclinata. Very graceful palm with slender trunk. Not quite as hardy as *P. canariensis*. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

SANSEVERIA

Sanseveria laurenti. A very beautiful and durable pot plant. Sends up almost straight leaves, two to three feet high and about two inches wide with slightly undulating margins. The centers of the leaves are silvery green beautifully marbled with dark green; edges of leaves are striped with yellow lightly mottled with green. Single plants rapidly increase into large clumps. 5-in. pots., \$2.00.

TRACHYCARPUS

Asiatic Fan Palm, known by the dense black, hairy covering of the slender trunks. Often listed as Chamaerops, from which they are distinguished by the lack of spines on the leaf-stalk. They are all extremely hardy, enduring more cold than any other genus of Palm.



CYCAS REVOLUTA
Sago Palm

Specimen Palms, 7 to 15 ft., \$25.00 to \$150.00, according to size and conformation. Balled plants of the three varieties listed below are priced as follows: 6 to 8 ft., \$10.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$8.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00.

Trachycarpus excelsa. *Windmill Palm.* Hardy and fine for aligning drives and walks. Trunk slim and hairy; leaf segments narrow and flexible.

T. fortunei. Stout trunk tapering upward; leaves large with broad segments closely set and glaucous.

T. nepalense. Leaves an intense dark green, somewhat small and carried on shorter stalks; segments rigid, never drooping.

WASHINGTONIA

Washingtonia filifera. *California Fan Palm.* Trunk attains

four feet diameter; leaves fan-shaped with whitish filaments. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

W. robusta. *Mexican Fan Palm.* Leaves drooping with few white filaments. A rapid grower. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

YUCCA

Yucca filamentosa. *Common Yucca.* Leaves long and narrow; flowers creamy white. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

Y. whipplei. *Spanish Bayonet.* Narrow, grass-like leaves with sharp spikes, some plants showing a decidedly glaucous tint. Very beautiful when in bloom as it produces great masses of white bell-shaped blooms. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

BAMBOOS and GRASSES



PHYLLOSTACHYS AUREA

Exceptionally good for quick growing screen

BAMBOOS

Bambusa fastuosa. Strong and erect grower. Canes spring up straight as spears. Foliage dark green with yellow blotches. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75.

Phyllostachys aurea. Canes close-jointed at base and golden yellow in color. Sends up in dense form very slender shoots of moderate height; leaves from two to four inches long. Makes fine decorative material, especially useful for quick-growing screen. Balled clumps, \$1.50.

P. nevini. A hardy, somewhat dwarf bamboo which will withstand zero temperatures. Quite decorative and also useful for plant stakes. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

P. marliacea. *Wrinkled Bamboo.* Remarkable for the zig-zag growth of the lower part of the canes and for their grooved and wrinkled surface. Very graceful with rich green foliage. Balled clumps, \$1.75.

P. quillioi. Foliage variable, averaging from three to six inches long. Canes green at first, changing to yellow when ripe. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

CORTADERIA . . . Pampas Grass

Cortaderia argentea. The Pampas Grass of the Argentine plains, appreciated for its beautiful silver plumes. Effective when planted in clumps. 5-gal. cans, \$1.50.

C. Roi des Roses. Similar to above but plumes are rosy-lavender when first in bloom. 5-gal. cans, \$1.50.

PHORMIUM

Phormium tenax. *New Zealand Flax.* Foliage attains a length of six feet or more, color a clear green; flowers orange borne on tall stalks. Widely used for Spanish-type plantings. 5-gal. cans, \$1.75.

P. tenax veitchianum. Foliage green with wide creamy-white stripes. 5-gal. cans, \$1.75.

LAWN GRASS SEED

One pound of seed will sow 100 to 200 square feet of lawn.

Morse's Golden Gate Lawn Mixture. Contains the most hardy grasses which are used to make the sod for the park playground where the grass has to endure much trampling. The mixture also contains a very little white clover. 45c per lb., 5 lbs. for \$2.00.

Kentucky Blue Grass. Best grade, weighing 30 lbs. to the bushel. 55c per lb., 10 lbs. \$5.00.

Seaside Bent. Of creeping habit. \$1.25 per lb. (1 lb. will sow 500 to 700 sq. ft.)

White Dutch Clover. 60c per lb., 10 lbs. for \$5.00.

Prices on other types of lawn grasses given upon request.



PHORMIUM TENAX AND CORTADERIA
Much used in gardens of Spanish type homes



LORD KITCHENER DAFFODILS IN GARDEN OF "OLD ADOBE"

OUR DAFFODIL and TULIP SHOWS

WE have made extensive additions to our Daffodil and Tulip Gardens this year and flower lovers visiting our shows have a real treat in store for them. In early March we will show 150 varieties of Daffodils, most of them very recent introductions and including some of the lovely miniature narcissi which are such excellent Rock Garden subjects. There will also be test plots of Hyacinths, Wild Crocus, Grape Hyacinths and other early flowering bulbs.

In late March and early April our big Tulip display will feature Tulips, the new Mendel and Triumph Tulips as well as new and standard varieties of Darwin, Cottage and Breeder Tulips. Other bulbs to be seen in flower with the Tulips are Dutch Iris, Scillas, several new South African bulbs and various small bulbs suitable for Rock Gardens.

Our large collection of Azaleas and Flowering Trees will also be at their best during the period of the two Bulb Shows. Plan to visit us in March and April. Bring your friends and enjoy an outing among the flowers. You'll find here the answer to many problems that you have met in planning color schemes for your own garden.

BEDDING PLANTS

For the convenience of those customers who call at our salesyard we carry a good assortment of seasonable bedding plants. Owing to the difficulty of packing this class of material so that it will arrive at its destination in good condition we do not take any orders for shipping. We will, however, gladly make local deliveries of large orders by our trucks.

GLADIOLUS COLLECTION NO. 2

- 1 Amador
- 1 Georgette
- 1 Picardy
- 1 Salbach's Orchid
- 1 Tennyson

5 Bulbs of Wonderful New Varieties.....**\$1.40**
Regular price (if purchased separately) \$1.65

GLADIOLUS

PRICES of varieties named below are for large size bulbs. We pay postage on Gladiolus within the 4th zone. For 50 or more bulbs (except mixture) deduct 10 per cent from the 10 rate.

	Each Rate	10 Rate
Adelfa. Light pink and cream.....	\$.15	\$1.00
Amador. Glowing red, does not fade or burn	.60	5.00
Ave Maria. Light blue.....	.08	.50
Betty Nuthall. Apricot and coral.....	.08	.50
Campanile. Salmon and buff-yellow.....	.08	.50
Dr. Moody. Lavender.....	.08	.50
Gay Hussar. Rich salmon-orange.....	.08	.50
Golden Dream. Clear golden-yellow.....	.08	.50
Georgette. Geranium pink, daintily ruffled	.25	2.00
Janet. Smoky old-rose.....	.08	.50
La Paloma. Bright, clear orange.....	.08	.50
Loyalty. Fine, clear yellow.	.10	.70
Mammoth White. Best large white.....	.15	1.20
Marmora. Greyish-lavender, old-rose blotch	.08	.50
Minuet. Delicate, clear lavender.....	.08	.50
Mother Machree. Grey, lavender and old rose.....	.15	1.00
Mrs. Calvin Coolidge. Light pink and cream.....	.08	.50
Mrs. S. A. Errey. Orange-red with darker blotch.....	.15	1.00
Mrs. Van Konynenburg. Tall, clear blue.	.08	.50
Picardy. Sensational new salmon-pink; very fine.....	.25	2.00
Pearl of California. La France pink, white throat.....	.08	.50
Morocco. Darkest maroon, satiny sheen...	.08	.60
Red Glory. Deep red flowers, ruffled.....	.08	.50
Rozan. Rose-pink with cream throat.....	.08	.50
Salbach's Orchid. Clear orchid; very fine.	.30	2.50
Salbach's Pink. Geranium pink, carmine throat.....	.10	.60
Tennyson. Oxblood-red with cream blotch	.60	5.00
Tobersun. A good late yellow.....	.08	.50
Veilchenblau. Fine dark blue.....	.08	.50
Mixed Gladiolus. Medium to large size bulbs of new and standard varieties, with a well-balanced color range, selected to give a long season of bloom. 30c per ten; \$2.50 per 100.		

SPECIAL GLADIOLUS COLLECTION NO. 1

- 5 Adelfa
- 5 Salbach's Pink
- 5 Golden Dream
- 5 Ave Maria
- 5 Red Glory
- 5 Mrs. S. A. Errey

30 exceptionally fine Gladiolus.....**\$1.65**
Regular price (if purchased separately) \$2.00

"Roeding's Quality Trees"
in our Nursery. Photo-
graph taken June 25, 1933.
Note the vigor and uni-
formity of growth.



FRUIT TREE DEPARTMENT

The progressive business man is impressed in his daily contact with the public with the fact that his success is dependent upon his honesty of purpose in striving to render a real service to those who favor him with their patronage.

To be engaged in a business for the mere purpose of making money, without giving due consideration to those who are being served, is contrary to the principles which we expound.

We deeply appreciate the fact that the pivotal point in this department of our business is to provide well grown, reliable fruit trees and grape vines, which will grow and give satisfaction to the planter, and at the same time compensate us with a fair return for our efforts.

To this end, we begin by using a wide variety of rootstocks to meet the West's varied soil and climatic conditions. Seeds and seedlings are either produced on our own properties, or secured from proven sources. They are planted at liberal and uniform distances, to encourage strong root systems.

In the selection of budwood—the most important single operation—our rigid policy is that buds must be taken from orchards of known production. Responsible nurserymen have long recognized that fruit trees, above all else must be true to name; but we are now going a step further, and limiting propagation to buds from parent trees which show evident superiorities over other trees of the same variety. Thus the purity of our trees is kept intact, and inferior strains, which are known to exist in some varieties, are guarded against.

Our trees are graded by caliper, rather than by height—so when planted in the orchard and cut back, they will be of

uniform size and more satisfactory to the planter. Two labels are attached to each bundle—and added margin of safety in case one label is lost.

We thus carry out the many and exacting details of nursery practice, striving with each operation to produce trees of superior quality which will perform a little better in the orchard. For forty years Roeding's trees have been the symbol of integrity and quality, and it is our aim today to carry out the best traditions of the Company. We are confident that we can render a definite service to those who favor us with their business.

EXPERT PACKING AT NO COST TO YOU

Export shipments to all parts of the world show an unusual record for successful delivery, even when long periods of time are required in transit. *We make no charge for packing retail domestic orders.* In central and northern California, growers in many sections are served by our motor trucks, operating directly from our yards.

MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS EARLY

The past few months have seen a marked revival of interest in fruit tree planting. The peak of production has been reached with many of our leading fruit crops, and there is now greater evidence than in many years that good orchards will prove a wise investment. Our trees may be inspected at any of our yards during the season. In order to be assured of having reserved for you the variety, size, and rootstock desired, we urge you to place your order early.

Better Fruits for the Family Orchard

The well selected Family Orchard is a never-ending source of pleasure. It provides an abundant supply of fresh, tree-ripened fruit for your table; rich shade through the hot days of summer, and gorgeous blossoms in spring. In order to assure the finest flavored fruits for the home garden, we

propagate many varieties exclusively for this purpose. This year we have starred (*) those varieties of superior quality and flavor which we especially recommend. Choose your Family Orchard from these, and you may enjoy California's finest and most luscious fruits from your own garden.

THE NEW SOLID RED APPLES

Price Each	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 299	300 or More
4 to 6 grade.....	\$.65	\$.50	\$.40	\$.35
3 to 4 grade.....	.55	.45	.35	.30
2 to 3 grade.....	.45	.35	.30	.25

*RICHARED DELICIOUS (Trade Mark Reg.)

"The most beautiful apple in existence." In the Richared Delicious the grower is offered all the fine qualities of the popular Delicious—and in addition, a deep solid-red apple, (no stripes) which colors two weeks earlier. The Richared Delicious originated in the famous Wenatchee Valley of Washington, as a bud sport of the common Delicious. It was selected from several separate and distinct strains of "Red" Delicious, as being the most highly colored and longest keeping strain of Delicious in existence. 90% and more of the fruit colors Extra Fancy grade—as compared with less than 50% Extra Fancy with common Delicious. We can heartily recommend Richared to all who are interested in the Delicious apple.

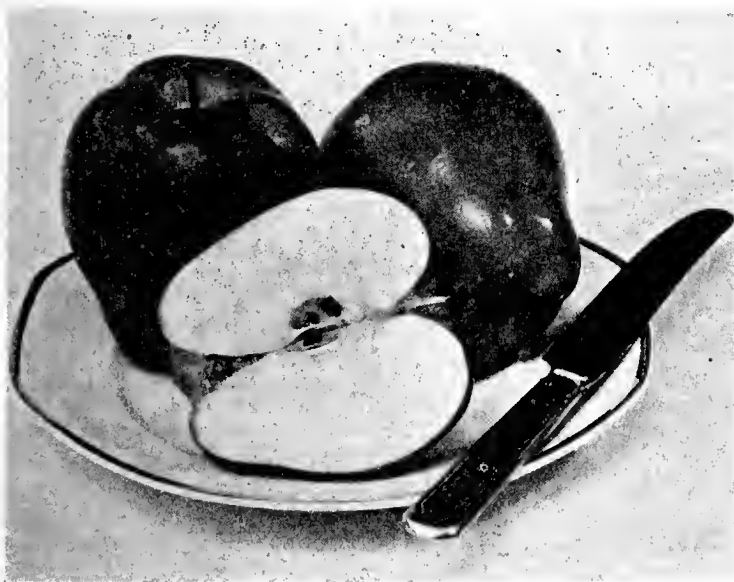
BLACKJON (Trade Mark Reg.)

The Blackjon is a new strain of Jonathan—identical in shape, size, productiveness, etc. with common Jonathan, but colors a dark, even red, two weeks earlier. The introduction of Blackjon gives to the grower a much needed solid-red early fall apple. The fruit is ready for harvest early in the fall when prices are at their best. We recommend it wherever Jonathan succeeds.

USE RICHARED DELICIOUS AND BLACKJON AS POLLINIZERS.

It is a well known fact that the Delicious and Jonathan varieties are among the best pollinizers for other apples. Tests conducted by the Washington State College, Pullman, Washington demonstrate that the Richared Delicious and Blackjon have the same value as pollinizers as the common Delicious and common Jonathan. Many growers are now planting these new red apples to pollinize the Gravenstein and other varieties. A copy of the Washington State report dealing with these tests is on file in our office.

Genuine Richared Delicious and Blackjon can be obtained only from authorized nurseries. They have the endorsement of leading horticultural authorities. Various so-called "red" strains, the origin and merits of which are uncertain, are being offered for sale. To be safe, the grower must insist upon planting only the tested and proved varieties, sold under genuine trade-marked names. Richared Delicious apples command a premium in the market.



RICHARED DELICIOUS

THE APPLE

With our long list of commercial fruits, the fact is often overlooked that California is fourth in apple production in the United States. The apple is at home in most parts of northern California except in the warm interior valleys. The coastal sections lead in production, while several of the mountain districts and northern counties boast of fruit that can hardly be excelled for quality. Commercial apple orchards are planted from 25 to 30 feet apart.

Price Each	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 299	300 or More
4 to 6 grade.....	\$.60	\$.45	\$.35	\$.30
3 to 4 grade.....	.50	.40	.30	.25
2 to 3 grade.....	.40	.30	.25	.20

Arkansas Black. November-December. Fruit dark red; of good size, roundish and uniform; decidedly "waxy" to the touch. Flesh firm, fair in quality; an excellent keeper and shipper. Tree large and vigorous.

***Delicious.** October-November. Shipping and home use. All that its name implies, and one of the finest eating apples. Fruit large, long and tapering, uniquely ribbed at blossom end. Skin striped red; flesh tender, and aromatic. Tree vigorous and productive; a late bloomer and good pollinizer. One of the most popular and widely grown apples in the United States.

***Early Harvest.** July-August. An excellent early summer apple for home use. Fruit medium in size, pale yellow; flesh very white, tender, crisp, and of good quality for eating or culinary uses.

Esopus Spitzenberg. October. A popular variety for either commercial shipping or home use. Fruit large, red, uniform, very attractive. Flesh firm and crisp; fine flavor for eating; and also well adapted for culinary use. Not a heavy bearer; tree open and spreading.

***Gravenstein.** July-August. Shipping and home use. The most popular and extensively grown summer apple in this state. Fruit medium to large; yellow, overlaid with broken stripes of red. Flesh crisp, juicy and tender. Tree a robust grower and good cropper. A variety of high quality either as a dessert fruit, or for culinary use.

Jonathan. September-October. Commercial shipping and home use. A popular medium sized red apple of very good quality. Tree vigorous; comes into bearing early, and productive. A fine general purpose apple, and does well in nearly all apple sections. A good pollinizer.

***Red Astrachan.** July. Early home use and local markets. Fruit of fair size, red in color; of good quality for eating out of hand or culinary use. Tree comes into bearing early, and is a good cropper. One of the few varieties that does well in the warm interior valleys, and we particularly recommend it for those sections.

***Red June.** July. Local market and home use. One of the earliest apples to ripen. Fruit small; skin deep red suffused with yellow; flesh white, tender, of pleasing subacid flavor. Does well in the interior valleys.

QUANTITY ORDERS. The total number of trees ordered determines which quantity rate applies. For example: An order for one pear, one peach, one apple, and three walnut trees would take the rate for 6 to 10 trees. This does not apply to a grouping of citrus and deciduous trees however. The quantity rate on citrus trees applies only to combinations of the different varieties of citrus and avocado trees.

GUARANTEE. The California Nursery Company will exercise care to have all stock true to name; nevertheless it is understood and agreed that should any stock prove untrue to name, the California Nursery Company shall be liable only for the sum paid for the stock proving untrue, and shall not be liable for any greater amount.

(*) Indicates varieties especially recommended for home orchard.

Rome Beauty. October-November. Commercial shipping. A beautiful large red apple, highly prized for baking. Skin rather tough; flesh white, of fairly good quality; handles and ships well. Tree medium size, comes into bearing early; a late bloomer and especially valuable in mountain districts. One of the leading commercial apples in the country with an established reputation in all markets.

***Stayman Winesap.** November-December. Shipping and home use. A valuable red apple of excellent quality, which is increasing in popularity. Fruit of good size, flesh fine grained, very tender, crisp and juicy. An excellent choice for the home orchard.

White Astrachan. July. Local shipping and culinary use. Fruit large to very large; skin greenish white. Flesh rather coarse and decidedly acid, making it primarily a cooking apple. Does well in the interior valleys, and has proved quite profitable in Sutter and Yuba Counties.

***White Winter Pearmain.** October-November. Shipping and home use. An old favorite variety of very good quality. Fruit of good size, oblong conic in shape; skin pale greenish, often with blush on exposed cheek. Tree vigorous, and a regular, heavy producer. Thrives over a wide range of soil and climatic conditions.

Winter Banana. October-November. Shipping and home use. One of the most beautiful apples. Fruit large and shapely, of a pale waxen yellow, with a decided red blush. Flesh crisp, tender, aromatic, and of good quality. Only a fair keeper. Tree comes into bearing early; a good producer.

Yellow Bellflower. September-October. Shipping and home use. One of the best known early fall apples. Fruit large, oblong, ribbed and tapering toward the blossom end; skin lemon yellow, sometimes with a pink blush on exposed side. Flesh tender, juicy, aromatic, and of good quality. A good general purpose fall apple.

***Yellow Newtown.** December. Commercial shipping and home use. California's supreme winter apple. Fruit large, oblate, and irregular in shape, with some russetting around stem. A long keeper of fine quality, and an excellent variety for late winter use. Tree productive.

CRABAPPLES

Prized for Jelly Making and Preserving Uses.

Red Siberian. August. Fruit rather small, round and flattened. Skin yellow overspread with bright red. Flesh subacid; fine for cider, jellies and preserves.

Transcendent. September. The best crabapple for general use. Fruit quite large, skin golden yellow with red cheek; flesh crisp, tender, and subacid. Tree vigorous and prolific.

Whitney. August. A handsome dessert fruit, and popular in local markets. Fruit large, greenish yellow, striped with red. Flesh crisp, juicy, and of high quality.

Yellow Siberian. September. Fruit large, golden yellow, borne in large clusters. Flesh juicy, subacid, and of very good quality. Very popular for the home orchard.



A Dwarf Pear Orchard, Santa Clara County

THE PEAR

The pear thrives over a wide range—being able to stand more summer heat than the apple. The French pear root also withstands heavy wet soils much better than most fruits. The popular Bartlett rules supreme as a summer pear, but some of our fall and winter varieties are even finer in quality and flavor, and all lovers of fine pears should include some of these in their home gardens. Unlike most other fruits, the pear develops much better quality when ripened off the tree, and the fruit should be picked before it begins to soften. Pears are planted from 20 to 25 feet apart.

Dwarf pear trees (on quince root) are very popular in some sections, and in home orchards. Dwarf trees are easier to prune and harvest, and dwarfing induces earlier bearing. The quince root is also more blight-resistant than the French root. We use the genuine Angers quince, and propagate from cuttings. Inasmuch as the Beurre Hardy is the only commercial variety which makes a good union with the quince, it is necessary to double-work other varieties in order to obtain dwarf trees. Dwarf pears are planted from 12 to 18 feet apart.

	Price Each	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 299	300 or More
4 to 6 grade.....	\$.50	\$.40	\$.30	\$.25	
3 to 4 grade.....	.45	.35	.25	.20	
2 to 3 grade.....	.40	.30	.20	.15	

Bartlett. July-August. Shipping, canning, drying, and home orchard. The pear of universal popularity, and by far the leading variety on the Pacific Coast. Fruit of good size; yellow, often with red blush, and of very good quality. Productive. (On quince root, double worked, 10c per tree higher.)

***Beurre Bosc.** September-October. Shipping and home orchard. Fruit large, very long and tapering; yellow with brown russetting. A beautiful pear of finest quality, and unexcelled for the home orchard. A good grower and heavy bearer.

Beurre De Anjou. October-November. Shipping and home orchard. Fruit of good size, light greenish color. Quality very good; keeps well in storage. Tree large and productive. One of the best fall pears, especially in the higher elevations.

***Beurre Hardy.** August-September. Shipping and home orchard. A good early fall pear which follows closely after Bartlett. Fruit medium to large; light greenish yellow. Very good quality; holds up well in shipment. Tree large, upright, and a heavy bearer. Less susceptible to blight than Bartlett. Also available on quince root at no extra cost.

***Doyenne Du Comice.** October. Shipping and home orchard. Attractive pear of good size and light yellow color, usually with red blush. Flesh fine grained, juicy and sweet; excellent in quality. Tree quite vigorous and a good producer.

Easter Beurre. October-November. Shipping, storage, and home orchard. One of the best keepers of all pears, and highly esteemed for baking. Fruit large to very large, and of fairly good quality. The tree attains a great size, and is productive.

Forelle. (Trout Pear) September-October. Shipping and home orchard. A beautiful medium sized fruit, covered with conspicuous large dots, giving it a speckled appearance from which it gets its name. Very popular in some markets. Flesh fine grained, and of fairly good quality.

Glou Morceau. November-December. Shipping. A good sized late pear which has been quite popular in the Santa Clara Valley. Flesh fine grained and of good quality.

Madeline. June-July. Home orchard and local market. Our earliest pear, and one of good quality. Small to medium in size, with long slender stalk; skin pale yellow; flesh melting and juicy.

THE OLD HOME BLIGHT RESISTANT PEAR

During recent years the use of Old Home budded on French root has greatly increased among commercial growers in districts where Pear Blight is prevalent. By its use a tree is formed with a smooth straight trunk and lower limbs which are almost immune to Blight. The Bartlett, or other desired variety is then worked into these main limbs at four or five feet from the ground. By such a process of double working the control of Blight is rendered much simpler, as the disease cannot spread down into the vital parts of the tree. We can furnish Old Home budded on French root at the same price as other pear trees. The Old Home is not grown for its own fruit.

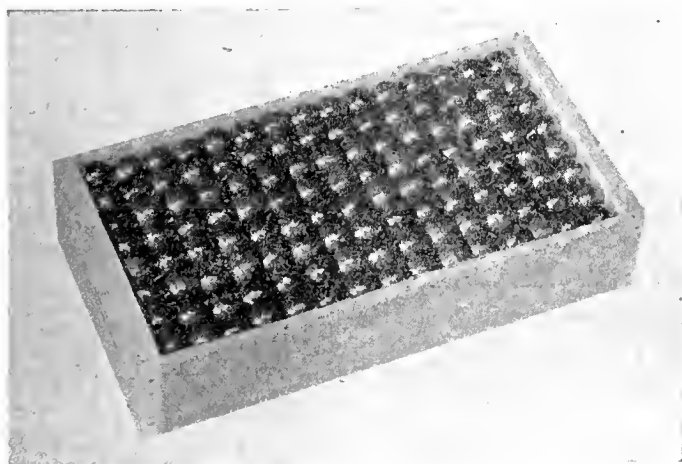
***Seckel.** August. Home orchard and shipping. Considered by many as the finest eating pear in existence. Fruit small, fine grained, sweet and buttery. Tree very productive. Should be in every home orchard.

***Winter Nelis.** November. Shipping and home orchard. Fruit medium in size, and overspread with brown russett. Flesh fine grained, sweet, juicy, and excellent in quality. Tree productive and quite resistant to Blight. A long keeper, and out best winter pear. Popular as a pollinizer for Bartlett.

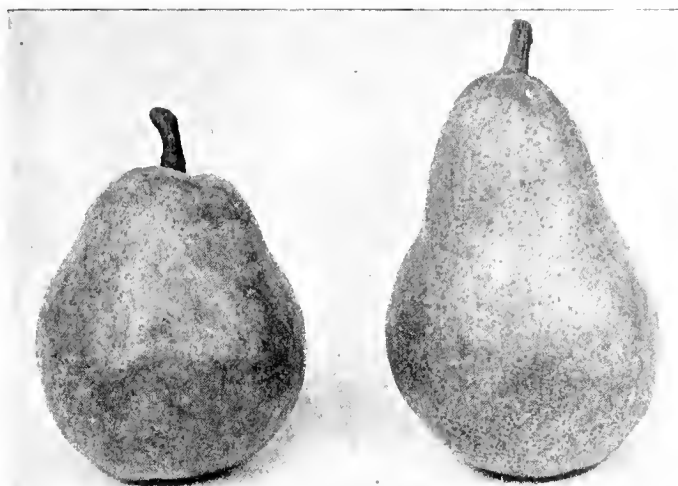
(*) Indicates varieties especially recommended for the home orchard.



Our cherry budwood is selected from coastal sections to avoid "Buckskin" and "Crinkle Leaf" diseases.



LAMBERT CHERRIES



TYPES OF BARTLETT PEARS

Many Bartlett orchards produce the undesirable short type of fruit shown at the left. Our budwood is selected only from trees producing the longer type fruit.

THE CHERRY

The cherry likes a summer climate tempered by coastal influence. In sections suited to its culture, it is one of the finest home orchard fruits. All sweet cherry varieties are practically self-sterile, and two or more varieties must be planted together to insure fruit setting.

Under most conditions, either the Mazzard or Mahaleb root is very satisfactory for the cherry. The Mahaleb will stand drought conditions somewhat better than the Mazzard. Some growers object to the Mahaleb because it does not grow as fast as the top budded on to it. It makes a strong union however with commercial varieties, and seems to exert but little, if any, dwarfing effect upon the tree.

CHERRIES . . . On Mazzard and Mahaleb.

	Price Each	I to 5	6 to 10	11 to 299	300 or More
6 to 8 grade.....	\$.70	\$.55	\$.40	\$.35	
4 to 6 grade.....	.60	.45	.35	.30	
3 to 4 grade.....	.50	.40	.30	.25	
2 to 3 grade.....	.40	.30	.25	.20	

Bing. June. Shipping and home orchard. One of the finest and most popular cherries. Very large, heartshaped. Skin smooth, glossy; deep maroon verging to black. Flesh very firm, meaty and of delicious flavor. A fine shipper. Tree vigorous and productive.

***Black Tartarian.** Late May. Shipping and home orchard. The most widely grown early variety. Fruit of good size, heart shaped, black in color. Flesh rather soft, fine grained, melting, and of good quality. Tree upright and productive. An excellent pollinizer.

Burbank. May. Shipping and home orchard. An excellent early variety. Fruit very large, heart shaped, dark red. Flesh tender and of very good quality. Tree large and vigorous, with dark dense foliage.

***Chapman.** April-Early May. Early shipping and home orchard. One of the best varieties, and the earliest now planted commercially. Fruit medium to large; black; flesh sweet, tender, and of excellent quality. Popular in early shipping districts.

Early Richmond. May-June. The leading early sour cherry, popular for culinary uses. Fruit medium size, round-flattened; dark red; juicy. Tree of a drooping habit; prolific. (On Mazzard root only.)

(*) Indicates varieties especially recommended for the home orchard.

*English Morello. July. Local market, and home orchard. One of the best sour cherries; excellent for canning and culinary uses. Fruit medium large, dark red, becoming almost black as it ripens. Flesh tender, melting, and tart. Tree rather dwarf. (On Mazzard root only.)

*Lambert. Late June. Shipping and home orchard. An excellent late variety, valuable for prolonging the shipping season. Very large, with apex somewhat elongated. Dark red; flesh very firm, meaty, sweet, and of fine flavor. Tree vigorous, spreading; inclined to shy bearing in some sections.

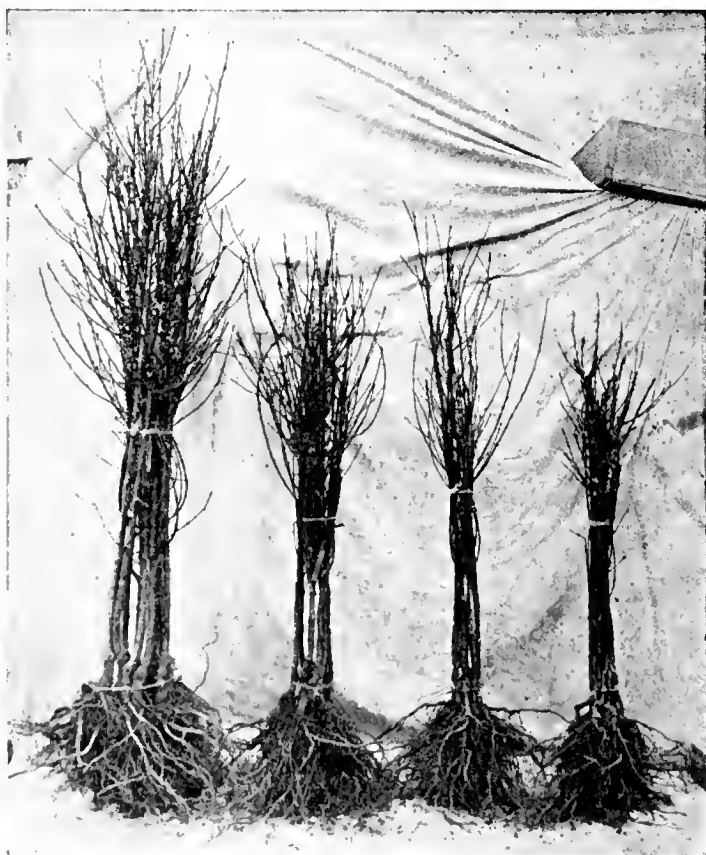
Lewelling. (Black Republican, Black Oregon) Late June. Shipping and home orchard. A variety of special value for pollinizing the Bing, Royal Anne, and Lambert. Fruit of good size; somewhat compressed; deep maroon to black in color. Flesh firm, of good flavor and ships well. A heavy bearer. (On Mazzard root only.)

*Napoleon Bigarreau. (Royal Anne) June. Commercial canning, shipping and home orchard. The supreme canning cherry. Fruit large to very large; heartshaped; pale yellow to deep amber, suffused with red. Flesh firm and meaty good quality. Bears enormous crops.

THE PEACH

The peach is one of California's most important and popular fruits. The trees bear early—under favorable conditions some fruit being obtained the third year in the orchard. Full bearing orchards yield heavily; sometimes producing as much as 15 to 20 tons per acre under favorable conditions. Peaches do well in nearly all sections, and are the "fruit supreme" for the home orchard, as probably no fruit gives more pleasure than the choicest kinds of peaches. By a proper selection of varieties, one can have ripe peaches continually from early June until November. Peach trees are planted 20 to 24 feet apart.

Prices Listed Do Not Include State Sales Tax of 2½%.



6 to 8 grade 4 to 6 grade 3 to 4 grade 2 to 3 grade
Note that the middle grades are the same height. Caliper
Grading places them in different classes.

FREESTONE PEACHES

Price Each	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 299	300 or More
4 to 6 grade.....	\$.50	\$.40	\$.30	\$.25
3 to 4 grade.....	.45	.35	.25	.20
2 to 3 grade.....	.40	.30	.20	.15

Alexander. Early June. Shipping and home orchard. Fruit medium size, well colored and attractive. Flesh greenish-white, partially free and of fairly good quality. Popular in early shipping districts. Tree somewhat resistant to curl leaf.

*Australian Saucer. Home orchard; novelty. Fruit small and extremely flattened at both ends, giving it very unique form. Flesh white, juicy, sweet with good flavor; freestone. Does best in interior valleys and southern California.

*Briggs Red May. June. Local market and home orchard. An early peach of good quality. Fruit medium size, well colored; attractive. Flesh white, melting, juicy, and sweet; partially free.

*Bilyeu Late. Middle October. Local market and home orchard. One of the best late freestones. Fruit large, greenish white, with red blush. Flesh white and of very good flavor. A strong grower. Recommended for warmer districts.

Curry Seedling. Late August. Shipping and home orchard. A splendid new freestone which is valuable in filling the gap between J. H. Hale (or Lovell) and Salway, when there are few other good peaches available. Large, roundish; yellow flesh; very good quality.

Early Crawford. July. Shipping and home orchard. An old standard variety of yellow freestone peach. It is attractive in appearance and of very good quality. Still popular as a home orchard sort, but losing in favor as a commercial sort.

Early Imperial. Late June-July. Shipping and home orchard. An early yellow freestone of excellent quality. The skin is attractive; having only a small amount of fuzz, and the fruit ships well. Very similar to Yellow St. John.

Note:—Also available on apricot root.

*Elberta. July. Shipping, drying and home orchard. The most widely grown peach in the United States. Large to very large; round-oval. Skin golden yellow with faint red stripes. Flesh yellow, fine grained, and melting; of good quality and ships well. Perfect freestone. A strong grower, and very productive.

Note:—Also available on apricot root.

Fay Elberta. July. Shipping. Similar in form to Elberta. Pit smaller, and can be shipped a few days earlier than Elberta. Quality good.

Florence. June. Shipping. A very promising new variety for early shipments. Ripens shortly after Mayflower, and before Alexander. Fruit medium to large, round, with attractive red blush. Flesh white, semi-free. (Available in June-buds only; 2 to 3 foot grade, season 1933-34).

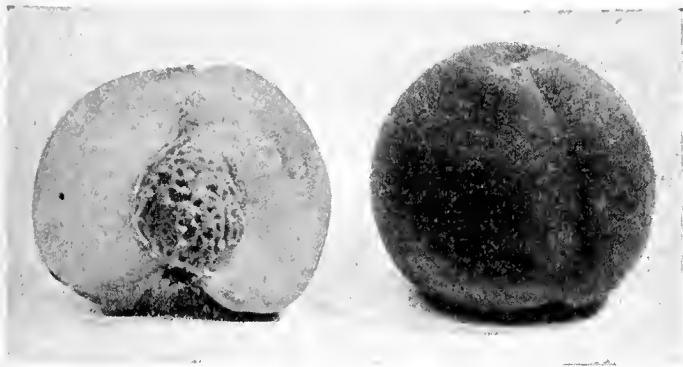
THE FOSTER PEACH

A Yellow Freestone of the Crawford type.

We recommend the Foster as one of the finest of all peaches for the home orchard. A large freestone; very attractive. Flesh fine grained, sweet, juicy, and delicious. Adapted to nearly all sections. Ripens in July. Every home orchard should have this variety.

*Hales Early. Early July. Local market and home orchard. The best early white-fleshed peach. Fruit of good size, nearly round. Peels easily. Flesh rather soft, sweet, juicy, and of excellent flavor.

The planting of drying peaches at this time should prove an excellent investment, as production is decreasing.



HALES EARLY

***J. H. Hale.** Late July-August. Shipping, drying, and home orchard. A beautiful freestone which has gained wide popularity. Very large, round; skin yellow, overspread with deep red; almost fuzzless. Flesh yellow, red at pit, firm, sweet. The best shipper yet introduced. Tree a moderate grower. Bears best when cross pollinated.

Note:—Also available on apricot root.

***Late Crawford.** August. Shipping, drying, and home orchard. One of our oldest varieties, and still popular as a home orchard sort. A large yellow freestone of excellent quality.

Lovell. August. Drying, shipping, canning, and home orchard. One of the leading drying peaches, and the best all-purpose variety known. Fruit large, almost round; skin yellow. Flesh clear yellow to pit, firm, good quality; pit small and a perfect freestone. An extra heavy producer.

Note:—Also available on apricot root.

Lukens Honey. August. Home orchard. A medium sized peach with greenish white flesh. Sweet, mild, and with honey-like flavor. Particularly adapted to Southern California.

***Mayflower.** Late May-June. Early market and home orchard. Introduced by us as "The earliest peach known", and it still holds that title. Fruit medium size; skin creamy white with red blush; attractive. Flesh greenish white, tender, juicy, and of fairly good quality. Partially free.

***Miller's Late.** Late October-November. Shipping and home orchard. Our latest peach, and one of fine quality. Large yellow freestone. Superior to Salway in quality and flavor.

Muir. August. Drying. California's supreme drying peach. Fruit large to very large. Skin yellow, easily peeled. Flesh clear yellow to pit, tender, sweet and mild. A good bearer; resistant to Curl leaf.

Rio Oso Gem. (Plant Patent Applied for.) Late August. Commercial shipping and home orchard. A valuable new yellow flesh freestone, ripening between J. H. Hale and Salway. Fruit large to very large, very attractive in appearance with yellow skin overspread with brilliant dark crimson. Flesh firm, rich, sweet, and very good in flavor. Tree vigorous and productive. (10c per tree higher.)

Salway. September. Shipping, drying, and home orchard. The standard late freestone. Fruit large, halves unequal. Skin greenish yellow with blush. Flesh yellow, of fairly good quality.

***Strawberry Free.** Early July. Home orchard. An excellent white freestone for home use. Fruit medium to large; flesh white, reddish at pit; very tender, juicy and rich.

Triumph. Middle June. Shipping. One of the earliest yellow peaches; similar to Admiral Dewey, but ships better. Medium to large. Skin blushed with dark red. Partially free. Fair in quality.

***Yellow St. John.** Late June-July. Shipping and home orchard. An early yellow freestone of excellent quality. Fruit medium to large, roundish, orange yellow. Flesh juicy, sweet, and of fine flavor. A moderate bearer.

CLINGSTONE PEACHES

Price Each	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 299	300 or More
4 to 6 grade.....	\$.60	\$.45	\$.35	\$.30
3 to 4 grade.....	.50	.40	.30	.25
2 to 3 grade.....	.40	.30	.25	.20

Gaume. Middle August. Commercial canning. One of the very best canning clings. Fruit large; flesh clear yellow to pit; of good texture and flavor; withstands handling well; pit small. Tree vigorous and a good producer.

Halford. (No. 2) August. Commercial canning. A new variety rapidly gaining in popularity. Fruit large; flesh clear yellow to pit. An extra heavy producer. Ripens following Gaume.

Hauss. Late July-August. Commercial canning. An early midsummer cling, the first to ripen after Tuscan. Fruit of good size; clear yellow to pit. Bears well.

Indian Blood. August. Home use. A clingstone with deep red flesh. Popular for pickling and other culinary uses.

***McKevitt.** Late August. Local Market and home canning. A white fleshed cling, earlier than White Heath and somewhat larger. The skin is a beautiful white with faint blush. Flesh fine grained, rich, and highly flavored.

Paloro. Early August. Commercial canning. Almost identical to Peak, but a few days earlier. One of the most widely planted and popular midsummer clings. Fruit large; flesh clear yellow, with only trace of red at pit. Good flavor. Tree productive. Subject to mildew in some sections.

Peak. Early August. Commercial canning. A large yellow cling of good quality. Ripens few days after Paloro, and is in favor with canners.

Phillips. September. Commercial canning. Formerly the leading clingstone; but not so widely planted since introduction of mid-summer varieties. Fruit of good size, with prominent beak; yellow. Flesh firm, clear yellow to pit; Can be picked over long period. Tree very productive.

Red Bird. June. Commercial shipping. An early white flesh clingstone which stands up exceptionally well in shipment. Fruit large, splashed with red, very attractive and aromatic.

***Runyon's Orange.** August. Home canning and local market. The finest flavored yellow canning cling. Fruit very large; skin yellow, with dark crimson cheek. Flesh yellow, red at pit; rich and sugary.

Seller's Orange. August. Home canning and shipping. A popular home orchard variety, and one that ships well. Fruit very large; attractive. Flesh yellow and of good quality. Very productive.

Sims. Late August. Commercial canning. A late mid-summer cling very popular with growers on account of its large size and productiveness. Fruit very large; nearly round; golden yellow, with faint blush. Flesh deep yellow to the pit; of fine texture. Fruit ripens from inside, and should be carefully handled.

***Strawberry Cling.** September. Home orchard. A good sized white flesh cling of exquisite flavor. Unexcelled for home canning.

Tuscan. July. Commercial canning, shipping, and home orchard. Fruit of good size and attractive. Flesh yellow, with some red at pit. Flavor good. Not a heavy bearer. The earliest canning variety, but losing in favor.

***White Heath.** September. Home canning and local market. Regarded by many as the finest home canning and pickling peach. Fruit large, creamy white, with delicate blush. Flesh white, of fine texture and exquisite flavor. Tree hardy and productive. Should be in every home orchard.

Home grown fruit has a better flavor.

THE NECTARINE

The nectarine is a sport, or variation of the peach—having a smooth skin and characteristic flavor. The tree is identical with the peach tree. The exquisite flavor of the nectarine makes it a valued home orchard fruit, and it has attained considerable commercial importance as well. The fruit from commercial orchards is either shipped fresh or dried. The nectarine thrives wherever the peach does well.

Prices:—Our nectarines are sold at the same prices as freestone peach trees.

Boston. Late July. Local market and home orchard. Fruit roundish, medium to large; yellow, with deep red cheek. Flesh yellow; freestone. Of fairly good quality.

***Gold Mine.** July. Shipping and home orchard. One of the famous Australian varieties introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture. The fruit is freestone, large, attractive, and of fine nectarine flavor. The flesh is white, slightly red at the pit. It is becoming very popular as a home canning variety.

Gower. Middle July. Shipping and home orchard. A very popular shipping nectarine. Fruit large; greenish white, overspread with mantle of deep red. Flesh white, red at pit; juicy, firm, and of good quality. Ships well. The best early nectarine.

Lippiat's Late. Late August. Drying and home orchard. A very attractive sort; golden orange yellow, with red cheek. Flesh orange yellow, firm and sweet. Makes a beautiful, nearly transparent dried fruit. Tree inclined to shy bearing. Best in interior valleys.

New White. July. Drying and home orchard. Fruit medium size; skin greenish white without blush. Flesh white, freestone; of fair quality.

Quetta. Early August. Shipping. One of the newer sorts, and an excellent shipper. Fruit large; greenish white, splashed with red; very attractive. Flesh white, very firm; clingstone. Becoming very popular.

***Stanwick.** Middle August. Shipping, drying, and home orchard. The leading commercial nectarine. A beautiful large fruit; greenish white, overspread with deep red. Flesh white with red at pit, firm; of very nice flavor. Freestone. Ships well and a good bearer.

***Victoria.** Late August. Shipping, drying and home orchard. Fruit medium to large; attractive, with deep crimson blush. Flesh white, firm, rich, sweet, and of exquisite nectarine flavor. Tree a strong grower and heavy bearer. One of the very best in quality, and should be in every home orchard.



STANWICK NECTARINES



GOLD MINE NECTARINE

THE APRICOT

The apricot is another of California's distinctive fruits. It is particularly well adapted to our coastal sections, where it develops its largest size and richest flavor. The interior districts have the advantage of producing much earlier ripening fruit. The most highly flavored varieties, such as Moorpark and Hemskirke are a splendid addition to any family orchard.

APRICOTS . . . On Apricot, Peach and Myrobalan.

	Price Each	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 299	300 or More
4 to 6 grade	\$.60	\$.45	\$.35	\$.30	
3 to 4 grade . . . .	.50	.40	.30	.25	
2 to 3 grade . . . .	.40	.30	.25	.20	

***Blenheim.** June-July. An all purpose variety, the fruit being used for canning, drying, and shipping. Fruit medium to large, oval and slightly compressed. Skin golden orange, with reddish cheek. Flesh deep "apricot" color. Fine grained sweet and rich. Tree vigorous and productive. More widely planted than any other variety.

Derby Royal. Early June. Shipping. Similar to Royal, but a week earlier. The color is somewhat lighter than Royal, and the pit clings slightly. Popular in the early Winters district. (On apricot root only.)

***Hemskirke.** Late June. Local market and home orchard. Fruit large, roundish; skin orange with red cheek. Flesh orange, juicy, rich and luscious. Bears more regularly than Moorpark, and one of the best varieties for the home orchard.

***Moorpark.** July. Local market and home orchard. Fruit very large, roundish. Skin deep yellowish orange; very attractive. Flesh juicy, sweet, rich and highly flavored. The finest of all apricots for eating. Inclined to shy bearing.

Newcastle Early. Early June. Shipping. The earliest apricot. Fruit small, and only fair in flavor. Of value on account of its extreme earliness.

***Routiers Peach.** Middle June. Drying and home orchard. A large, very handsome sort. Flesh juicy and rich; of very good flavor. An excellent home orchard variety for the interior valleys. (On apricot root only.)

Royal. June. Shipping, drying, and home orchard. One of the first varieties introduced, and still popular. Fruit medium in size, oval and slightly compressed. Skin yellowish, with deep orange cheek. Flesh "apricot" color, firm, juicy, and of good quality.

Tilton. July. Shipping and drying. One of the largest apricots, grown extensively in the San Joaquin Valley. Skin yellowish orange; colors before it ripens. Flesh pale yellow, firm; fair in quality. An irregular bearer in some sections. Not adapted to coastal districts.

Prices Listed Do Not Include State Sales Tax of 2½%.

THE PRUNE

Prunes are those varieties of European plums characterized by their sweet flesh which may be dried without souring at the pit. For many years the prune has been one of California's major fruits. It thrives to perfection in our coastal valleys, and is successful in some parts of the interior. At the present time considerable advertising is being done in all parts of the country to better acquaint consumers with the health value of the California prune, together with its many culinary uses. The larger varieties, such as Burton and Sugar, are used for both drying and shipping fresh.

PRUNES . . . On Peach, Almond, and Myrobalan.

Price Each	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 299	300 or More
6 to 8 grade.	\$.70	\$.55	\$.40	\$.35
4 to 6 grade. . . . .	.60	.45	.35	.30
3 to 4 grade. . . . .	.50	.40	.30	.25
2 to 3 grade. . . . .	.40	.30	.25	.20

***Burton.** August-September. Drying, fresh shipment and home orchard. Excellent in quality either as a dried product or for eating fresh. Fruit very large, dark blue; flesh amber, a little coarse, but rich and of fine flavor. The dried Burton is unequaled for fancy packing. Must be cross pollinated.

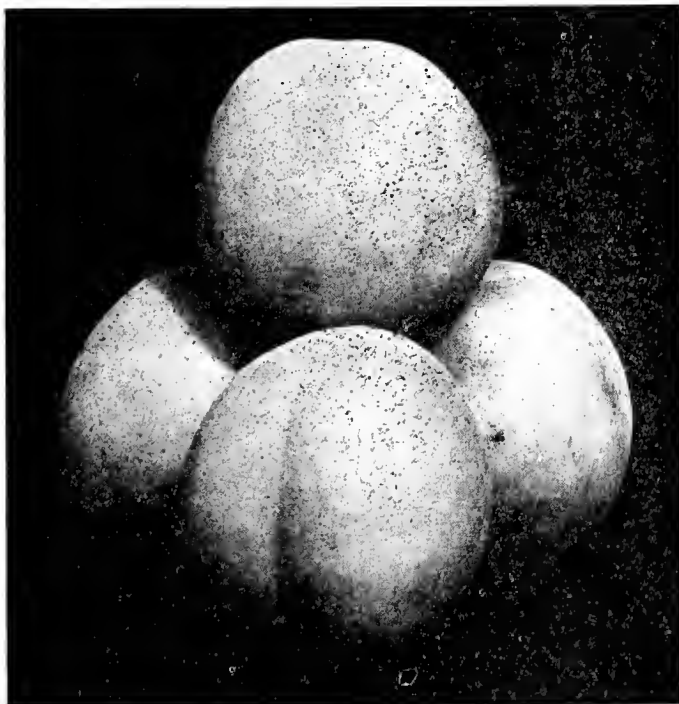
***French Improved.** August-September. Drying. By far the leading prune in California, and unexcelled in quality. Fruit medium size, slightly necked; dark blue; skin tender; flesh of fine texture, rich and sugary. Tree vigorous and very productive. Very similar to the old French (Petite d'Agen), but runs to larger sizes.

Double XX French. (Coates 1418, Cox, Date, Saratoga). Originated as a bud sport of the French. Resembles that variety, but larger, not necked, and with larger pit. The quality is good, and the tree bears well. Very popular in many sections. Self-fertile.

HOW TREES ARE GRADED

The grades listed in this book refer to the approximate height of the trees and correspond to the following caliper sizes:

6 to 8 grade.	11/16 inch and up caliper
4 to 6 grade.	1/2 inch and up caliper
3 to 4 grade.	3/8 inch and up caliper
2 to 3 grade.	1/4 inch and up caliper



MOORPARK APRICOTS



Upper Row: Petite d'Agen

Lower Row: Improved Prunes

Our Prune budwood is selected from the best orchards of the Santa Clara Valley

***Imperial Epineuse.** (Imperial) August-September. Drying, shipping and home orchard. One of the largest prunes. Widely planted and the dried fruit always sells at a substantial premium over smaller varieties. Fruit of excellent quality either fresh or dried. Inclined to shy bearing in some sections. Must be cross pollinated.

Robe de Sergeant. August-September. Used principally for drying. Fruit of medium size, oval, very dark purple. Flesh greenish yellow, sweet, with rich pleasant flavor. Requires cross pollination. Popular in interior valleys. (On Myrobalan root only.)

Standard. August. Drying. Fruit large, dark purple; flesh amber, fine grained, juicy and sweet. Freestone. Requires cross pollination. (On Myrobalan root only.)

Sugar. Early August. Drying and fresh shipping. The earliest prune. Fruit medium to large, oval, dark purple. Flesh sweet, and of medium quality. Popular in interior valleys where it bears enormous crops. A good pollinizer. (On Myrobalan root only.)

THE PLUM

Of all the new and finer fruits given to the world by Luther Burbank, none are of more value than his Japanese plum creations. The plum was one of the principal fruits with which he worked and it is a significant fact that of all Japanese varieties now shipped out of this state, more than 90% are of sorts which he originated.

Besides the commercial value of plums, they are beautiful to the eye and luscious in flavor. Fresh plums, direct from your own trees, are among the most delightful of fruits. Our list comprises both Japanese and European sorts, and their season extends from early June until fall.

PLUMS . . . On Peach and Myrobalan.

Price Each	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 299	300 or More
4 to 6 grade.	\$.50	\$.40	\$.30	\$.25
3 to 4 grade. . . . .	.45	.35	.25	.20
2 to 3 grade. . . . .	.40	.30	.20	.15

Apex. Early June. Shipping and local market. One of the earliest plums. Fruit of medium size; light crimson; good flavor.

***Beauty.** Early June. Shipping and home orchard. The earliest Japanese plum, and an important commercial variety. Fruit medium size, heart shaped, and a beautiful crimson. The flavor is good and it ships well. Tree productive; self-fertile. Note:—Also available on apricot root.

***Bavay's Green Gage.** August. Home canning. Fruit medium in size, roundish-ovate; light greenish yellow. Sweet and of good quality. Popular for the home orchard. (On Myrobalan root only.)

Becky Smith. August. Shipping. Fruit medium to large; roundish; yellowish red; freestone. Has excellent shipping qualities. Hangs well on tree without becoming overripe. Gaining in popularity. (On Peach root only.)

Burbank. Late June. Shipping and home orchard. Fruit of good size, almost round, yellow mottled with red. Flesh sweet and of good flavor. Ripens after Climax, and just before Santa Rosa. Tree bears early; must be cross pollinated.

***Climax.** Middle June. Shipping and home orchard. An important commercial Japanese variety, and one of the very finest home orchard fruits. Fruit large, heart shaped, cherry red; very attractive. Flesh juicy, sprightly, and delicious. Tree bears heavily at an early age; self-fertile. Should be in every home orchard.

***Damson.** August-September. Local market and home orchard. A tart plum very popular for culinary uses. Fruit small, roundish, dark purple with heavy bloom. Very productive.

Duarte. Late July. Shipping. A blood red plum of late introduction, and becoming very popular for shipping. Fruit large and elongated; skin a dull red. Flesh firm, deep red, and good quality. (On peach root only.)

***Formosa.** Middle June. Shipping and home orchard. One of the best early Japanese plums. Fruit large and heart shaped, becoming cherry red as it ripens, and very attractive. Flesh sweet and of a delicious apricot flavor. Tree thrifty and attains large size. Requires pollination.

Gaviota. Late July. Shipping. Fruit large and attractive. Deep red when fully ripe. Flesh sweet and of good quality. Can be harvested over a long period and ships well. Requires cross pollination.

Giant. August. Shipping. Fruit large and slightly necked. Light purplish red. Ships well; fair in quality. The best pollinizer for President.

Grand Duke. August. Shipping. A well known European variety. Fruit large, oval, deep purple. Fair in dessert quality, and a good shipper. A late bloomer; vigorous and productive.

Hungarian. (Pond) August. Shipping. Large dark purplish red; slightly necked; very attractive. Quality fairly good.

***Kelsey's Japan.** Late July-August. Shipping and home orchard. An excellent late Japanese variety. Fruit large, heart-shaped, and attractive when well colored. Ships well, and can be picked over a long period. Very good quality. Cross-pollination recommended. Note:—Also available on apricot root.

(*) Indicates varieties especially recommended for the home orchard.



LEIB'S BLOOD RED PLUM
A promising new early blood plum.



PRESIDENT PLUMS

***Leib's Blood Red.** Early July. An excellent blood plum recently introduced by ourselves in cooperation with Mr. Frank Leib. The fruit is large, and a beautiful red. The flesh is a deep blood red, of fine texture and delicious flavor. Firm enough to ship well. Pit small; freestone. (On peach root only.)

***President.** September. Shipping and home orchard. The best late plum. Large, dark purple, and very attractive. High in quality and an excellent shipper. Tree productive, but has not been long lived in some sections.

Santa Rosa. Late June. Shipping and home orchard. One of the leading shipping plums in the state. Fruit of good size, purplish red, and very attractive. When fully ripe the flesh is reddish in color, juicy and delicious. Tree upright and productive.

***Satsuma.** Late July-August. Local market and home orchard. Fruit large and almost round. Skin dark red; flesh blood red, firm, juicy, and of fine flavor. Tree a good average producer. One of the most popular home orchard varieties.

Sharkey. July. Shipping. A late introduction, similar to Burbank, and considered in some ways superior to that variety. Fruit large; skin tough; flesh firm. An excellent shipper, and brings good prices. (On peach root only.)

Simon. (Prunus Simoni) June. Shipping and home orchard. An early variety grown chiefly for shipment in early interior regions. Fruit medium size, roundish, flattened; brick red with small yellow spots. Quality fair.

Tragedy. June. Shipping and home orchard. The best early European variety, and a leading shipping plum. Fruit medium to large, elongated, with unequal halves. Skin dark purple; flesh sweet, rich, juicy, of fine dessert quality. Ships well; a good producer.

Wickson. July. Shipping and home orchard. One of the most important shipping plums. Very large, heart shaped, resembles Kelsey. Skin greenish straw, becoming bright crimson when fully ripe. Flesh tender, juicy, aromatic, of fine quality. Ships well. Tree requires cross pollination.

Yellow Egg. August. Commercial canning and home orchard. The most desired canning variety. Fruit large, oval, slightly necked and of a golden yellow color. Flesh firm, juicy, and rather acid, becoming sweet when fully ripe. Tree large and productive. Popular among home orchardists.

For colorful bloom, summer shade, and luscious fruit, plant a few fruit trees in your outdoor living room

THE QUINCE

The quince is thoroughly at home in all coastal sections, and is also well adapted to the interior. Its fruit attains a high degree of excellence in California, and its popularity for preserves and jelly making is well known. The trees are easily grown and are tremendous bearers.

QUINCES . . . Budded on quince root.

Price Each	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 299	300 or More
4 to 6 grade	\$.60	\$.45	\$.35	\$.30
3 to 4 grade . . . . .	.50	.40	.30	.25
2 to 3 grade . . . . .	.40	.30	.25	.20

Apple or Orange. August. The most popular variety. Fruit of good size; apple shaped; a fine orange yellow when ripe. Flesh fine grained; best quality. Productive.

Pineapple. September. Large, smooth, globular in shape; of high quality with unsurpassed pineapple flavor. Becoming very popular as a commercial shipper.

Smyrna. September. Fruit very large; round-oblong, lightly furrowed. Skin an attractive lemon yellow. Flesh tender, highly perfumed.

THE FIG

The fig, a native of Mediterranean countries, has found a congenial home in California, and here a variety of outlets for the fruit have been developed. It is used for commercial drying, canning and preserving, and fresh shipment—as well as being one of our popular home orchard fruits. While some varieties, such as the Calimyrna, are restricted in their adaptability chiefly to the warm interior, other varieties such as the Mission thrive almost from one end of the state to the other. Mature fig trees will stand a temperature of 18 degrees Fahrenheit without being injured, but young trees must be wrapped during the winter to prevent freezing.

FIGS . . . Grown from Cuttings.

Price Each	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 299	300 or More
4 to 6 grade	\$.60	\$.45	\$.35	\$.30
3 to 4 grade . . . . .	.50	.40	.30	.25
2 to 3 grade . . . . .	.40	.30	.25	.20

Calimyrna. (Smyrna) The genuine Smyrna fig of Commerce. Unexcelled in quality and flavor for eating fresh or drying. Fruit large; skin lemon yellow when ripe. Pulp amber in color, sweet, rich, and delicious. One of the finest of all fruits. This variety must be caprifigged or pollinated, by use of the fig wasp which dwells in the Caprifig, or male fig. Recommended only for warmer sections.

***Duro Black.** August-September. A large black fig of good quality which does well in the cool coast sections.

***Kadota.** (Dotatto) August-September. The popular canning and preserving fig of California. Fruit medium size, light green in color. Pulp sweet as honey and of good flavor. Practically seedless. Bears heavily and ripens over long period. Needs heavy pruning.

***Mission.** (California Black) Introduced by the Mission Fathers. The oldest and best all-purpose fig. A large spreading tree and certain bearer. Produces two distinct crops—the first in June, and the second in August-September. Fruit medium to large; dark purple to black in color; excellent in quality. Does well in nearly all sections.

White Adriatic. August. Drying. The leading drying fig of the San Joaquin Valley. Fruit medium to large; white; pulp reddish and of good quality. A heavy producer.

CAPRIFIGS (Non-edible)

These are the male figs which furnish the pollen by which the Calimyrna fig is fertilized through the aid of the fig wasp, *Blastophaga psenes*, that lives and breeds in the capri fig. Without capri figs the Smyrna figs will not bear. For orchard purposes, one caprifig tree for twenty Calimyrna trees is sufficient; but if only one Calimyrna is planted, it is still necessary to have a caprifig tree.

VARIETIES:—Roeding's No. 1, No. 3 and Stanford.

THE PERSIMMON

Most of the persimmons grown here are of the Japanese type, which develop large size and beautiful appearance. Their late ripening makes them valuable for extending the fruit season, and for commercial shipment they are usually picked in November, as soon as the entire surface of the fruit has attained its characteristic reddish-orange color. But for home use they are left on the trees until thoroughly soft. The Christmas holidays find them at their best, when they are indeed a luscious fruit food.

Price Each	1 to 5	6 to 10
4 to 6 ft. grade	\$1.25	\$1.00
3 to 4 ft. grade	1.00	.90

Write for prices on larger quantities.

***Fuyu.** November-December. A new variety which promises to become a leading commercial sort. Fruit medium to large, round-flattened; skin a deep tomato red and very attractive. The flesh is rich, and of good quality and flavor. Unlike other persimmons, it is never astringent, even when very firm. Tree productive.

***Hachiya.** November-December. The leading commercial variety. Fruit very large, conical in form; skin a deep reddish orange. Flesh orange in color, melting, sweet and rich; usually seedless; flavor excellent. A heavy producer.

THE OLIVE

The olive grows in nearly all sections, but likes best the warmer parts of the state where it has attained distinctive commercial rank. Of all fruits, it is the most tolerant of alkali soils. Olives make attractive avenue and border trees, and home pickled green or ripe olives are a delightful delicacy, and excellent food.

Price Each	1 to 5	6 or More
½ to ⅝ in. caliper (Bare root)	\$1.00	\$.85
In 6 in. pots, 3 to 4 ft., grade	1.00	.85

***Manzanillo.** October. One of the best pickling olives. It is larger than the Mission, and ripens earlier; thus escaping frosts. The fruit is rather tender and should be handled carefully, but the pickled fruit is unsurpassed in quality. Productive.

Sevillano. The Queen olive of commerce. One of the largest varieties, and makes a most attractive pickled fruit. Bears well in favored locations.

(*) Indicates varieties especially recommended for the home orchard.



HACHIYA PERSIMMON

NUT TREES

THE ALMOND

In the United States, California enjoys a practical monopoly on commercial almond production. There are no signs of overproduction of this crop, as we produce less than one-half of the almonds consumed each year in this country. The balance are imported from Spain and Italy. Almonds are best adapted to our warm interior sections, and have proven an excellent investment in proper locations. They will stand more drought than most other tree crops; being grown without irrigation in many districts. Growers are finding however that they are amply repaid by irrigation—obtaining larger crops of better quality. All varieties of almonds are self-sterile, and two varieties must be planted to obtain cross-pollination.

ALMONDS . . . On Peach and Almond.

Price Each	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 299	300 or More
4 to 6 grade.	\$.50	\$.40	\$.30	\$.25
3 to 4 grade. . . . .	.45	.35	.25	.20
2 to 3 grade. . . . .	.40	.30	.20	.15

***Drake's Seedling.** Nut medium to large; shell medium soft. Kernel plump and of very good quality. Productive. One of the best pollinizers for other varieties.

I. X. L. Nut large, bright, and shapely; a most attractive variety. Soft shell; kernel sweet and of good quality. Tree a strong grower, but inclined to shy bearing.

Ne Plus Ultra. A large, elongated nut with soft shell. Kernel of good size, sweet, and of fairly good quality. A heavy producer.

***Nonpareil.** The leading variety, and all plantings should consist of a large percentage of this kind. Nut medium size; shell very thin, "papershell". Kernel long, plump, sweet and of the best quality. Tree vigorous, of a weeping habit, and a good cropper. The highest priced variety in the market.

Peerless. A large shapely nut; smooth, bright, and very handsome. Shell medium hard. A favorite in the Sacramento Valley, where it produces regular and heavy crops.

Texas Prolific. A medium size nut. Shell hard; kernel plump and sweet. A favorite for commercial cracking. The tree is a heavy producer, and it is probably the most popular sort for pollinizing other varieties.

THE PECAN

Pecans are well adapted to the warmer sections of California. They require a deep rich soil, with ample moisture and good drainage. The large, thin-shelled budded varieties which are now propagated exclusively, are far superior to the seedlings of a few years ago.

Price Each	1 to 5	6 to 10
4 to 6 ft. grade.	\$1.75	\$1.50
3 to 4 ft. grade.	1.50	1.25

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Burkett. Nut large, almost round, thin shelled; kernel well filled and of good flavor. The tree is vigorous and a heavy cropper in California. Plant Halbert of Success with it as a pollinizer.

***Halbert.** Nuts rather small, almost round, and thin shelled. Kernel of delicate flavor and excellent quality. A heavy producer and bears when very young. An excellent pollinizer for other varieties. Self-fruitful.

***Success.** The most widely planted variety in California. Nut large and oblong. Shell medium thin, parting freely from the kernel, which is plump and of fine quality. Tree vigorous and a sure cropper. One of the best for the home orchard. Self-fruitful.

THE CHESTNUT

The chestnut, with its dark green glossy foliage, and wide spreading habit, is valuable as a specimen or avenue tree, and its nuts have material economic value as well. It is well adapted to most sections in California, being a late bloomer and resistant to frost. Chestnut growing on a commercial scale is increasing in importance.

Budded Chestnuts

Price Each	1 to 5	6 to 10
3 to 4 ft. grade.	\$1.75	\$1.50
2 to 3 ft. grade.	1.50	1.25

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Marron de Combale. Of French origin, and far superior to the seedlings. Nut large, sweet, and highly flavored. A rapid grower and comes into bearing early. Does well over a wide range, but is especially recommended for coastal districts.

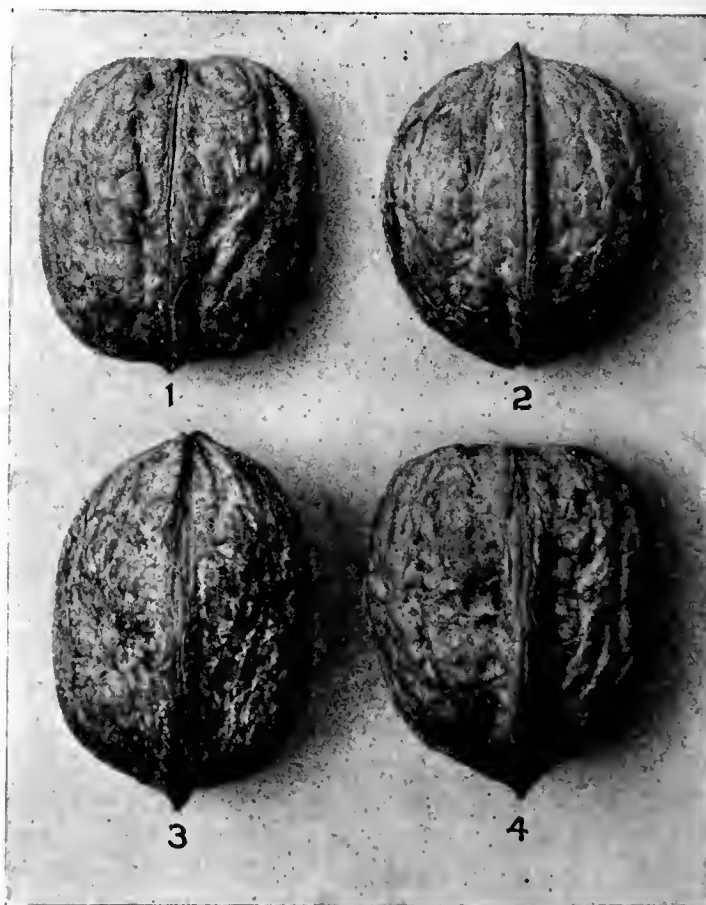
Note:—We can also supply the Boone, Large American Sweet, and Quercy varieties at the same price.

Chestnut Seedlings.

Price Each	1 to 5	6 or More
6 to 8 ft., grade.	\$.75	\$.60
4 to 6 ft. grade. . . . .	.65	.50
3 to 4 ft. grade. . . . .	.50	.40

Italian or Spanish. Nuts large and hull readily; shell thin and a handsome brown. Kernel large and of good quality. Tree a strong grower, finely spreading with umbrageous top; highly ornamental and well suited to roadside planting.

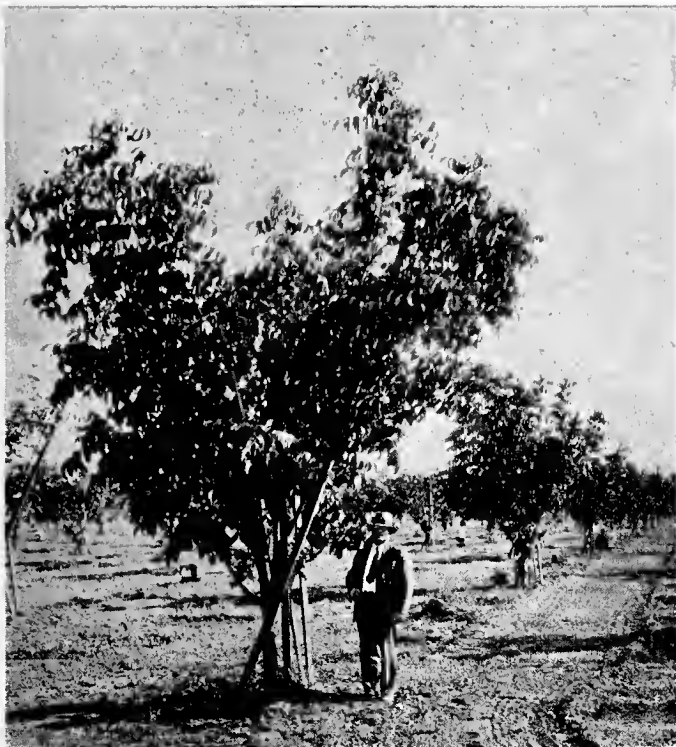
Prices Listed Do Not Include State Sales Tax of 2½%.



1. MAYETTE
3. EUREKA

2. FRANQUETTE
4. PAYNE'S SEEDLING

Satisfaction In Nursery Stock Builds Good-will



YOUNG WALNUT ORCHARD OF LEIB'S FROSTFIGHTER.

Property of Anderson Orchard Co., Linden. Frostfighter trees planted March, 1930. Topworked to Mayette and Payne's Seedling, August, 1931. Photograph taken October 1, 1933. Mr. W. Chas. Anderson, Jr. in the foreground.

THE WALNUT

Southern California leads in walnut growing, but the center of production is moving northward. Most of the new plantings during recent years have taken place north of the Tehachapi. Early walnut orchards consisted of seedlings, but budded varieties are now used exclusively in the establishment of new orchards. Walnuts require a deep soil, with ample moisture. The trees are very susceptible to alkali, even in small amounts. Walnut trees are fine for shade about the home.

Walnuts . . . On Northern California Black and Leib's Royal roots.

Price Each	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 299	300 or More
10 to 12 grade...	\$1.75	\$1.60	\$1.40	\$1.25
8 to 10 grade...	1.50	1.35	1.15	1.00
6 to 8 grade...	1.25	1.10	.90	.75
4 to 6 grade...	1.00	.85	.75	.60

***Eureka.** Nut large, oblong and of good appearance. Shell medium thick, very well sealed; withstands handling well. Kernel of good quality. The tree attains large size, and is a good cropper. A late bloomer.

***Mayette.** Nuts large, roundish, broad at base. Shell thin kernel full, sweet and rich. A regular, heavy bearer. Blooms earlier than Franquette, but later than Payne's seedling. Very popular in the Santa Clara Valley.

Franquette. The leading variety of northern and central California. Nut large, elongated and tapering. Kernel of excellent quality. The tree attains great size, is highly resistant to Walnut Blight, and is a good cropper, though rather slow coming into bearing. A very late bloomer.

Payne's Seedling. A nut fully as large as Franquette, with a medium thin shell, and a kernel of excellent quality. Tree of medium size; bears at a very early age, and is exceedingly productive. Does particularly well in San Joaquin County.

Note:—We can also supply Northern California Black Walnut seedlings at five cents less per tree than almond tree prices.

THE LEIB'S "FROSTFIGHTER" WALNUT Of Interest to All Walnut Growers.

This valuable new understock, developed by Mr. Frank Leib of San Jose, after years of experimenting, is a black walnut hybrid, far superior to the commonly used Northern California Black. It is an exceedingly rapid and vigorous grower, a late bloomer, has perfect affinity for commercial varieties, and is ideally suited as an understock upon which to bud or graft the English varieties. By planting Leib's Frostfighter trees, and later topworking, a very rapid growing and uniform orchard is obtained; which is less subject to sunburn, and comes into profitable bearing at an earlier age.

The accompanying photograph provides a striking illustration of what can be accomplished by planting Frostfighters. The Anderson Orchard Company of Linden, one of the leading walnut growers of the state, planted 20 acres of Frostfighters in March, 1930. In August, 1931, they topworked the trees, by budding, to the Mayette and Payne varieties. When the photograph was taken the orchard was only 3½ years old, and the scions only two years old. Note the extraordinary growth of the trees, and the uniformity of the orchard.

Because there is not space here to tell the story of Leib's Frostfighter, we have prepared a special folder telling all of its many advantages. **WRITE FOR A COPY.**

Leib's Frostfighter is valuable as an understock only, and is not to be grown for its fruit. We do not recommend it to those wanting only one or two trees for the home orchard, on account of the expense of budding or grafting single trees. It makes a beautiful and quick growing shade tree however, and we do recommend it for this purpose. **The price of Leib's Frostfighter walnut trees this year is the same as for the Commercial varieties.**

THE FILBERT

Filberts are improved varieties of the old hazelnut which grows wild up and down the Pacific Coast. Filberts are coming to be extensively grown in Oregon, and experience is proving them to be well adapted to many sections in northern California and along the coast. They are immune to frost in this state, and growers in frosty locations often find this nut ideally suited to their conditions. The trees bear at an early age, and often produce more than a ton to the acre at full bearing. There has always been a good commercial demand for filberts produced in this country. Cross pollination is one of the most important problems in connection with filbert culture, and more than one variety must be planted. The trees should be set from 18 to 24 feet apart.

Price Each	1 to 5	6 to 10
2 to 3 ft. grade.....	\$1.00	\$.85

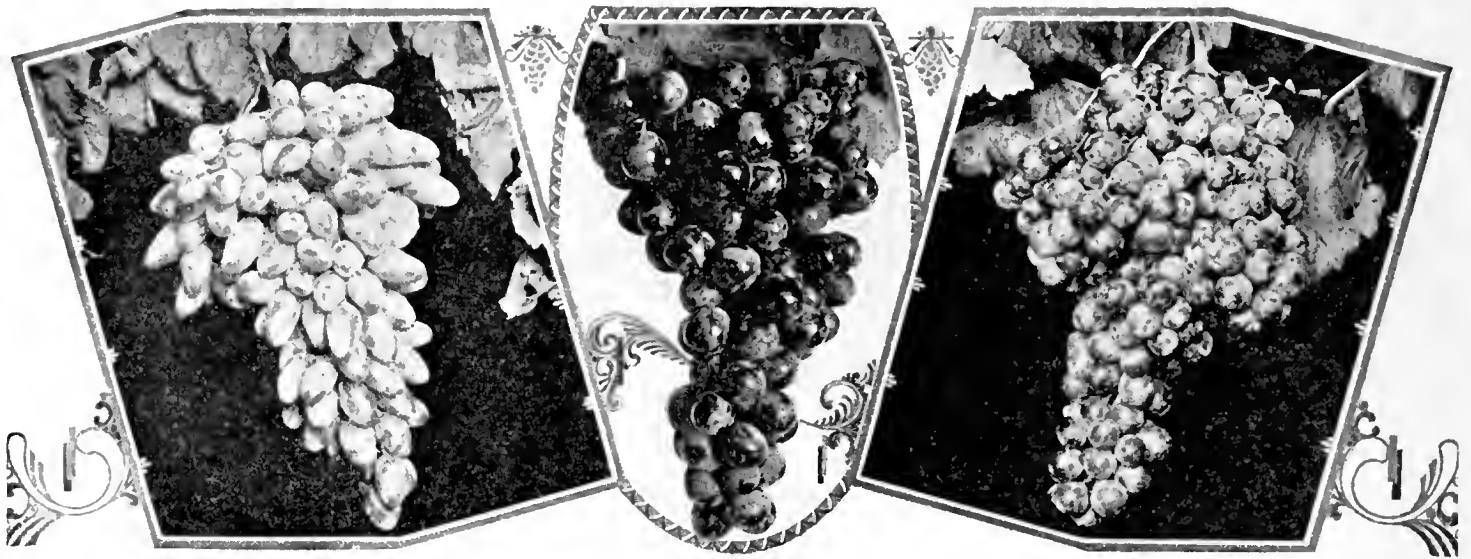
Barcelona. By far the best variety, and 80% of all plantings should consist of Barcelona. Nut medium to large, rich brown in color. Shell medium thick; kernel sweet and excellent. One of the heaviest producers.

Daviana. A very light producer, but an excellent pollinizer for Barcelona and Du Chilly. Tree an upright grower.

Du Chilly. A large nut with medium thick shell, and excellent quality. A good pollinizer for Barcelona, and of medium production. Second only to Barcelona in desirability.

White Aveline. A light producer which is grown for its pollinizing value. The tree is low growing.

(*) Indicates varieties especially recommended for the home orchard.



OLIVETTE BLANCHE

RIBIER

MARAVILLE DE MALAGA

THE GRAPE

Several species of the grape are cultivated in the United States. The American grape, *Vitis labrusca*, predominates in the East, and the Muscadine grapes, *Vitis rotundifolia*, have long been grown in the South. But in California, the European varieties, those of *Vitis vinifera*, thrive to perfection in all the warmer districts, and are grown almost to the exclusion of those of other species. *Vitis vinifera* is the grape of ancient and modern agriculture; the grape of the fables, prose and poetry of all people. From it are made the raisins and wines of the world. It is the chief agricultural crop of several nations.

In California the European grape is grown exclusively in the warmer regions. Along the coast, and in cooler sections the American varieties thrive best. For the home, grapevines are easily grown and take up little room. They are ideal for covering arbors and fences, and their luscious fruit provide so much pleasure for the family that every home should have a few varieties.

GRAPE ROOTINGS

Price Each	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 299	300 or More
No. 1 grade.....	\$.15	\$.10	\$.05	\$.03 1/2
Light No. 1.....	.10	.05	.03	.02 1/2

TABLE AND RAISIN VARIETIES

***Black Monukka.** A black seedless grape which we highly recommend for the home orchard, as well as for commercial raisin production. Bunches large; berries medium in size, elongated; skin tender, with flesh crisp, sweet, and excellent in flavor. A rather early variety, and the vine is vigorous and productive. Makes a beautiful large black raisin, of the best quality.

Cornichon. October. Commercial shipping. A handsome grape, with large, elongated berries, dark purple in color. Skin thick; flesh of fairly good quality. The berries are borne in large loose clusters, and ship and keep exceptionally well. A vigorous grower.

Emperor. October. An excellent late shipping and table grape. Berries large, oval, dark red, and of good flavor. An excellent shipper and keeper, and well adapted to sawdust packing.

Flame Tokay. September. Our most beautiful red grape. Berries large, oblong; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and sweet. One of California's leading shipping grapes.

***Gros Colman.** September. A fine table and local market variety. Berries very large, round, black, and beautiful in appearance; excellent quality and flavor. A heavy producer. A good arbor grape.

***Malaga.** September. The State's leading white shipping and table grape. Berry of good size, oval; borne on loose, large clusters. Flesh crisp, sweet, and of very good flavor. A strong grower and productive.

Maraville de Malaga. (Red Malaga) An excellent early red variety which reaches the market before Flame Tokay and commands good prices. Berries a beautiful sparkling red, roundish, of good size, and borne on loose clusters. Flesh very firm, crisp, and of fairly good quality. A vigorous grower and fair producer.

***Muscat.** September. California's popular raisin and table grape. Berries large, slightly oval, pale amber, sweet, rich, and delicious. Many people consider this the finest of all eating grapes.

***Olivette Blanche.** September-October. An excellent shipping and table grape. Berries large, elongated, light amber in color. Flesh firm, crisp, with pleasant sprightly flavor. Vine easy to grow and produces well.

***Ribier.** August-September. The largest and handsomest shipping and table grape. Berries extra large, round, carried on medium sized bunches. Skin an intense blue-black. Flesh firm, crisp, juicy, and of excellent flavor. Vine vigorous and productive, fine for arbors.

***Rose of Peru.** (Black Prince) September. An excellent variety for the home vineyard. Berry large, round, reddish black and attractive; sweet and of good quality. Popular for arbors.

***Thompson Seedless.** (Sultanina) August-September. California's all popular shipping, table, and raisin grape, so well known that it requires no description. The vines are vigorous, well suited for arbors, and very productive.

JUICE VARIETIES

Alicante Bouschet. September. A leading variety, valued for its red colored juice. Berry medium large, round, black, with thick skin. An excellent shipper. Vine fairly vigorous, and a heavy cropper.

Black Malvoise. August. An early dual purpose grape, valuable for its juice, and also as a table grape. Berries medium large, oval, sweet and of good flavor. Vine vigorous and productive.

Carignane. September. A popular and excellent wine variety. Berries medium size, round, blue-black in color; skin tough; flesh juicy and sweet. A rather strong grower, heavy bearer, and adapted to a wide range of soil and climate.

Grenache. September. A strong growing, productive variety adapted to hot dry regions. Berries black, small to medium, roundish, juicy. Only a fair shipper, but a good wine variety.

Mission. A good wine variety, and of some value as a table grape. Berries medium sized, purplish black; flesh crisp, sweet and of good quality. The original wine grape, introduced by the Padres to the early gardens of the California missions.

Zinfandel. August-September. The leading wine grape of California. Berries medium size, round, borne in compact clusters. Skin black, tender. Flesh juicy and high in sugar. Does not ship as well as other varieties. Vine a medium grower and heavy bearer.

AMERICAN VARIETIES

Price Each	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 299	300 or More
No. 1 grade.....	\$.25	\$.15	\$.10	\$.09

Catawba. August. Berries medium large, round, coppery red; vinous and rich in flavor; bunches large and loose. A standard variety in eastern states, and deserves a more important place in California.

Concord. August-September. The best juice and jelly grape. Berries round and firm on medium sized clusters; skin thick and blue-black. Flesh somewhat coarse with decided musky tang. Vine productive and relatively immune to disease.

Isabella. August. Market and table variety. Berries quite large, oval, blue-black, sweet and rich with slight musky flavor. Vine a strong grower and excellent for arbors.

Niagra. August. The best white American variety. Berries large, pale amber; flesh tender and of very good quality. Vine vigorous and bears heavily.

Pierce. (Isabella Regia, California Concord) September. Fine for local market and home use, especially in coastal districts. A very large blue-black grape, very showy and aromatic. When fully ripe the flesh is juicy, sweet, and slightly musky. Vine strong, with large foliage, and free fruiting.



FLAME TOKAY



CURING THOMPSON SEEDLESS RAISINS
A Fresno County Scene in September.

THE POMEGRANATE.

This is one of our most ornamental deciduous fruit trees. The plant is a tree-like shrub, with attractive foliage, bright scarlet flowers, and large crimson fruit. Pomegranates are adapted to most sections of the state, and do particularly well in the interior valleys.

Price Each	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 299	300 or More
4 to 6 grade.....	\$.60	\$.45	\$.35	\$.30
3 to 4 grade.....	.50	.40	.30	.25
2 to 3 grade.....	.40	.30	.25	.20

Wonderful. October. The leading variety of the San Joaquin valley, and the only one which has attained commercial rank. The fruit is larger, deeper and more attractive in color, and ships better than any other variety. It is popular in the late fall for decorative purposes, and its juice makes a delightful and invigorating drink which is becoming well known and very popular.

THE JUJUBE

We believe the Jujube, or Chinese Date, deserves a more important place in California horticulture. It is a small deciduous tree, bearing dark brown date-like fruit. Its flesh is sweet and rather dry. After being processed it becomes a delightful confection, approaching the date in quality. The trees bear heavily, and thrive to perfection in the interior valleys.

Price Each	1 to 5	6 to 10
4 to 6 ft. grade.....	\$2.00	\$1.75
3 to 4 ft. grade.....	1.50	1.25

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Li. September-October. The largest variety—up to two inches in diameter. Fruit almost round, flattened at ends. The skin is smooth, brittle, reddish brown; flesh crisp and sweet. A heavy and consistent bearer.

Mu Shing Hong. September-October. Fruit long, pear shaped, mahogany red in color; flesh fine grained and of good quality; tree thrifty and a good cropper.

(*) Indicates varieties especially recommended for the home orchard.

CITRUS and TROPICAL FRUITS

While citrus fruits are produced commercially only in warmer districts in northern California, a few trees in sheltered locations near the house can be successfully grown in many locations. Citrus trees produce heavily, and serve as beautiful ornamental plants as well. Our trees are supplied by the leading nurseries of southern California. Careful bud selection is practiced in their propagation, and planters find them of the best quality. Citrus trees are balled, and can be planted anytime during the spring or early summer.

Grading of Citrus Trees. Citrus trees are graded by caliper, the diameter being taken three inches above where the tree is budded.

Price Each	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 299
5/8 in. to 3/4 in. caliper.....	\$1.75	\$1.50	\$1.15

Write for prices on 300 or more.

Washington Navel Orange. November to April. The well known Navel, popular in all markets throughout the country. The fruit is large, beautiful to the eye, and unexcelled in quality. Seedless.

Valencia Late Orange. April to September. The summer orange of California, which begins to ripen at the close of the Navel season. The fruit is medium to large, oblong-roundish; of good quality with abundant juice. A regular and heavy producer; the tree attaining large size.

Eureka Lemon. The leading lemon for both commercial and home planting. Fruit of medium size and highest quality; abundant juice and few seeds. The tree is almost thornless; blooms and bears heavy crops throughout the year.

Marsh Seedless Pomelo (Grapefruit) Ripens February to September. The finest grapefruit; grown almost to the exclusion of other varieties. The fruit is very large, practically seedless, with abundant juice of the best quality. The fruit is borne in clusters.

CITRUS . . . Rare and Dwarf Varieties

Price:—\$2.50 each.

Kumquat. The smallest and hardiest citrus fruit; bears small olive shaped fruits in great profusion; prized for marmalade and candied fruits. The tree is dwarf and attractive, and when covered with fruit makes a beautiful and striking appearance.

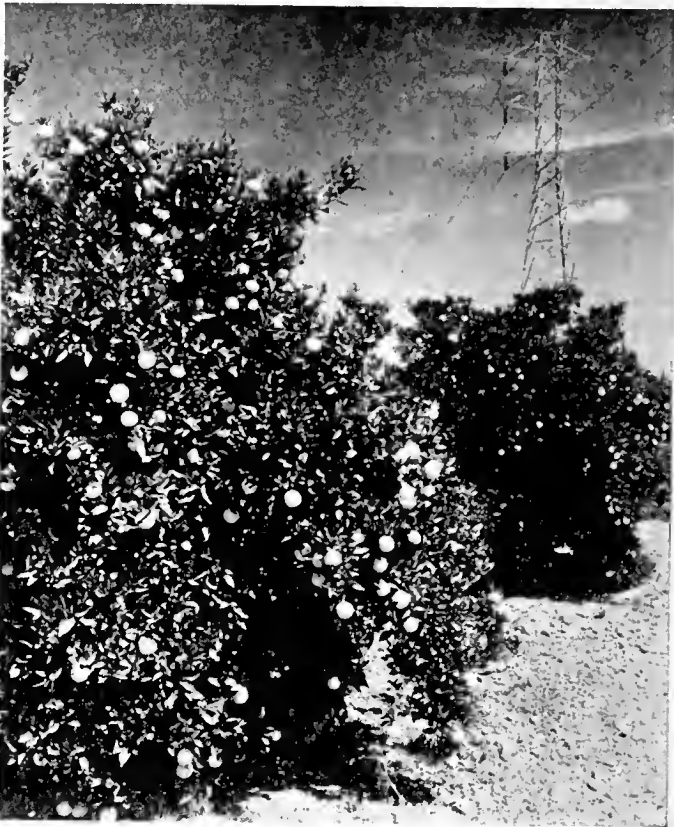
Dancy Tangerine. February to May. The leading variety of the manderins. Fruit small to medium, flattened at ends. The skin is thin, a deep orange red, and separates readily from the flesh which is sweet and rich.

Bearss Seedless Lime. The largest and finest lime; fruit resembling a small lemon; seedless, very juicy, and with fine lime flavor. The tree is vigorous, dense; very prolific, maturing fruit the year round, with the heaviest crops during the summer months. Rather tender and subject to killing frost.

Rangpur Limc. The hardiest lime, fully as hardy as the lemon. Fruit roundish, medium size; orange-red skin, with deep orange flesh. Highly acid and of good quality.

Satsuma Orange. November to April. This is especially recommended for home planting in northern California, as it is considerably hardier than other oranges, and will stand more frost than almost any other citrus fruit. The fruit is large, flattened, deep orange in color, with a thin skin that peels readily. The flesh is sweet, rich and of very good quality.

Lisbon Lemon. December to May. Fruit of medium size, high in quality, with few seeds. The tree is large, with heavy foliage, and thorny. Somewhat hardier than Eureka lemon. Popular in interior sections of California.



WASHINGTON NAVEL GROVE, TULARE COUNTY
The world's finest Navel oranges are produced here.

Meyer Lemon. (Chinese Dwarf Lemon) A dwarf, bush like variety, considerably hardier than the other lemons. Fruit small, nearly round, orange yellow in color. The juice is orange color, acid, and of excellent quality. Makes a beautiful tub plant for porch or patio. Bears when very young.

Ponderosa Lemon. A dwarf tree, quite hardy, which produces very large fruit with a thick rind, and juice of good quality. Grown chiefly for its ornamental value. A novelty fruit for home planting.

THE AVOCADO

This sub-tropical, pear shaped fruit, "The king of salad fruits", has attained very important commercial standing in southern California. In northern California the tree can often be safely planted near the house, or in sheltered locations. The avocado may be grown commercially where it is not too cold for the lemon. We handle the hardiest varieties.

Budded on Hardy Avocado Seedlings

Price Each	1 to 5	6 or More
4 to 5 ft. grade.....	\$2.50	\$2.25

Duke. September-October. A thin-skinned oval green variety of the best quality. Excellent for the home orchard. It stands both heat and cold as well as almost any other variety.

Fuerte. November-April. By far the leading variety in California, due to its high quality, attractive appearance, hardiness, and all round desirability. Fruit elongated and pear-shaped, with smooth, green, leathery skin.

Ganter. October-December. Medium size, green skinned fruit of very good quality; heavy bearer; quite hardy.

Puebla. November-February. Fruit of good size, oval; skin smooth, purple; flesh very rich. A heavy bearer.

THE SMALL FRUITS

Blackberries, Dewberries, Currants, Gooseberries,
Loganberries, Youngberries

	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 499
Price Each.....	\$.15	\$.12½	\$.10

Write for prices on 500 or more plants.

BLACKBERRIES

Cory Thornless. (New.) The big luscious berries often grow to a length of 2½ inches, having a small core; are almost seedless and the distinctive flavor is suggestive of the wild berry.

Himalaya. Wonderfully vigorous grower; fruit fairly good size, almost round, juicy and with small seeds. Bears during summer and until late in the fall; should be trellised.

Mammoth Blackberry. A rampant grower of trailing habit. Enormously productive and very early. Fruit very large, jet black, two inches long. A very superior berry.

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia. A trailing variety of the blackberry, producing an abundance of large glossy, black, handsome fruit of excellent quality; the fruit ripens early and the plant does not sucker.

LOGANBERRY

Loganberry. Vine an exceedingly strong grower; trails upon the ground like a dewberry, but should be grown on a trellis; fruit is often an inch and a quarter long, dark red, with the shape of a blackberry, the color of a raspberry and the flavor a combination of both; a splendid shipper.

YOUNGBERRY

Youngberry. A cross between the Dewberry and Loganberry. Berries larger than loganberries, purplish-black and similar to raspberries in flavor. Vine is a vigorous grower and begins bearing at an early age.

CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES

Do well in the coastal regions and on the higher mountain plateaus; will not thrive where they are subject to sunscald.

CURRENTS

Cherry. Fruit of the largest; bunches short, berries large, deep red.

GOOSEBERRIES

Champion. A variety from Oregon, where it originated; fruit large, round; an immense bearer and entirely free from mildew.

RASPBERRIES

	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 499
Price Each.....	\$.10	\$.08	\$.05

Write for prices on 500 or more plants.

Cuthbert. An old favorite; large and handsome; bears transportation well; very productive.

Cumberland Black Cap. Fruit medium size; color glossy black; flavor piquant and agreeable.

Ranaree. A new red variety noted for its size and long bearing season. A very strong grower and heavy bearer.

Prices Listed Do Not Include State Sales Tax of 2½%.

STRAWBERRIES

Price	1 to 49 Plants.....	\$.03 Each
	50 to 499.....	.02 Each
	500 to 999 (Banner).....	\$10.00 per M.
	500 to 999 (Progressive).....	\$12.50 per M.

Write for prices on 1,000 or more plants.

Banner Strawberry. This truly wonderful variety is conceded to be the queen of the strawberry family. For California planting there is no variety that can equal it. The berry is firm, color deep red, very sweet in flavor and, best of all, a splendid keeper; abundant bearer and a long-lived plant, the one desirable variety for home and commercial planting.

Progressive Everbearing. Berries medium size, firm and of good flavor; deep red color throughout. The most nearly continuously bearing variety yet introduced.

ASPARAGUS

	1 to 10 Plants	11 to 49 Plants	50 or More Plants
Price Each.....	\$.03	\$.02½	\$.02

Palmetto. Southern variety adapted for all sections. Very early and a heavy yielder.

Washington. Rust resistant; large, dark green shoots with purple tips. Very popular new variety.

ARTICHOKE

	1 to 10 Plants	11 to 49 Plants	50 or More Plants
Price Each.....	\$.15	\$.12½	\$.10

Globe Artichoke. Buds of large size with very thin fleshy scales. If buds are cut as soon as ready a succession of crops can be secured. Not ready until February.

RHUBARB

	1 to 10 Plants	11 to 49 Plants	50 or More Plants
Price Each.....	\$.15	\$.12½	\$.10

Giant Winter. A vigorous grower, producing large sized stalks during the entire winter.

TREE PROTECTORS

The **Yucca Tree Protectors** will insure your trees from injury of rabbits, squirrels, gophers, grasshoppers, borers, frost and sunburn. These protectors are cheap, durable and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Length	Width	Wt. Per 100	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 1000
30 in.	7 in.	22 lbs.	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$22.50
24 in.	7 in.	18 lbs.	.90	1.25	2.00	17.50
18 in.	7 in.	13 lbs.	.80	1.10	1.75	14.00
16 in.	7 in.	12 lbs.	.60	1.00	1.50	15.00
14 in.	7 in.	10 lbs.	.60	.85	1.30	12.00
12 in.	7 in.	9 lbs.	.50	.75	1.10	11.00

No order for less than 25 Protectors accepted.

Berry plants leaf out earlier in the spring than fruit trees, and should be planted if possible during January or February.

Everything (excepting Tree Protectors) listed on this page priced post paid within the fourth zone when order calls for five or more plants.

Sprays, Fungicides and Fertilizers

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Antrol. A safe, efficient poison syrup that will rid your home and garden of ants. No danger to pets and children, but will exterminate entire colonies of ants. Set of 4 containers and 4 ozs. of syrup, 95c; additional syrup, 75c per pint.

"Black Leaf 40". A concentrated nicotine solution for aphids and thrip. 1 oz. bottle, 35c.

Ever Green. A very effective, non-poisonous insecticide for control of aphids, thrips and many other insects. 1 oz. bottle, 35c.

Snarol. A ready-prepared bait to be broadcast about plants and shrubs. Will rid your garden of cutworms, snails, slugs, etc. 1½ lb. package 35c; 15 lb. bag, \$2.25.

Sow Bug Control. When used according to directions this dry powder is very effective in ridding the garden of sow bugs. 1 lb., 40c.

Vaporite. A non-poisonous insecticide which kills cutworms, wire worms and other insects in the soil. 1 lb. will cover about 75 square feet. 1 lb. to 9 lb. lots at 25c per lb. (Write for prices on larger quantities.)

Ortho Garden Bordo. This is the regular Bordeaux mixture used by orchardists. A standard spray for scab, rust, leafcurl, etc., on peaches, apples, roses, etc. 1 lb. 5 oz. tin, 35c.

Ortho Garden Lead Arsenate. A true Basic Lead Arsenate. Used as a spray or dust to poison leaf-eating and fruit-eating insects such as caterpillars, beetles, etc. 1 lb., 40c.

Ortho Garden Tendust. Contains the equivalent of 10 per cent "Black Leaf 40". Excellent for killing aphids and thrips. It will also repel rose beetles, squash bugs, etc. Does not injure appearance of flowers. 1 lb., container, 60c.

Ortho Garden Sulphur. A wettable sulphur of exceptional fineness suitable for use as a dust or liquid spray. Used to control mildew, rust, scab and brown rot. 2 lb., pkg., 35c.

Ortho Garden Volck. As nearly complete a garden spray as can be put in one package. It controls scale, aphids, thrips, leaf hopper, red spider, mealy bug, etc., and helps to control mildew and rust. 3½ oz. bottle, 35c; 1 pint, 90c.

Ortho Nursery Volck. Highest quality oil spray for use on foliage to control scale, mealy bug, red spider, etc. Not to be confused with Garden Volck which contains soap and nicotine and is a more complete spray for home garden use. 1 pint, 35c; 1 quart, 80c; 1 gallon, \$2.10.

SPRAYERS

Hudson Critic Sprayer. Very effective and durable sprayer for general garden use. Fineness of spray can be regulated and pressure is constant. Has glass spray container. \$1.50.

Hudson Misty Sprayer. An inexpensive but very satisfactory little sprayer for household and garden use. 60c.

Hudson Patrol Duster. An exceptionally fine duster. Adjustable nozzle makes it possible to effectively dust under surfaces of leaves. Has glass container. \$1.75.

GARDEN TOOLS

At our Garden Store in Niles we carry a select line of Garden Tools.

FERTILIZERS

Aluminum Sulfate. For rhododendrons, azaleas and camellias. Spread 2 to 4 ounces (according to size) directly under each plant. 2 lbs. for 25c; 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 90c.

Ammonium Sulfate. A nitrogenous fertilizer sometimes known as "Ford's Fertilizer." Apply at the rate of 1 lb. per 250 square feet. Plants will be injured by too heavy applications. 3 lbs. for 25c; 10 lbs. for 60c; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

Old Homestead Dairy Fertilizer. A general garden fertilizer and soil builder. Free from weed seeds. Specially fine for lawn dressing. "Cash and Carry" prices 35c per sack, 4 sacks for \$1.00; delivered in San Francisco Bay region for 50c per sack. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Peat Moss. Useful for mixing with stiff, heavy or very light soils. Makes soil more retentive of moisture and improves drainage. Also recommended for mulching roses, bulbs and other plants. Large bales, \$3.00 each; 5 for \$12.50.

We will be glad to advise you regarding the use of the proper spray or fertilizer for any special condition you may encounter in your garden or orchard. You will also find your County Agricultural Commissioner and Farm Advisor ready to render helpful assistance.

For Vigorous Plant Growth
We Recommend

VIGORO

The Complete Plant Food

The First Rule for gardening success is to obtain the best possible plants or seeds. When these are planted it is then essential that they be given a well-balanced plant food. **Vigoro** contains all of the food elements necessary to produce rich-green, velvety lawns; large, beautiful flowers; healthy, full-foliaged shrubs and trees, and early, delicious vegetables. **Vigoro** is "the square meal for all plants."



Clean, odorless and economical. Simple directions for using **Vigoro** on every bag or package. Used annually on 3,000,000 home gardens. We recommend it highly.

PRICES

100-lb. bag.....	\$4.00
50-lb. bag.....	2.50
25-lb. bag.....	1.50
10-lb. pkg.....	.85
5-lb. pkg.....	.50
12-oz. pkg.....	.10

Use Vigoro on Everything You Grow



ROSES
Do Best
When
Fed with
VIGORO
Complete
Plant Food

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

WHEN TO PLANT

Fruit trees are usually dug in this state in December. They may be planted anytime after digging until spring. January and February, however, are the best planting months, and the earlier trees are put in the ground, the better growth they will usually make the first year.

TREATMENT WHEN RECEIVED

When trees are received from the nursery, unpack them at once, and unless they are to be immediately planted, heel them in by placing the roots in a trench and covering with soil, which should then be thoroughly wet down. Do not permit the roots to dry out or freeze. If delayed in transit, and the tops show shriveling upon arrival, it is a good plan to entirely bury the trees in moist earth for three or four days until they become normal, after which they may be safely planted out.

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING

The ground should be deeply plowed, and then worked down by harrowing until it is friable. If the soil has been deeply pulverized, it is necessary to dig holes only large enough to accommodate the roots. For back yard planting where the entire area is not worked up, or in heavy soils, larger holes should be dug—at least six inches larger each way than is necessary to accommodate the roots. Cut back the ends of roots slightly, making a clean cut, and remove entirely any broken roots.

Do not plant too deep. Leave the bud union showing just above the surface. Fill in with top soil, and firm the soil well about the roots. If practicable, it is an excellent plan to water the trees when planting. After filling the hole about three-fourths full, pour in several gallons of water. When this has soaked away, finish shoveling in the soil, leveling up the ground around the tree.

Don't fail to cut the top back. When a tree is dug from the nursery a portion of the root system is necessarily lost. The top should therefore always be shortened in to balance such loss of roots. If this is not done there will be too much leaf surface drawing on the diminished root area, and the result is apt to be a slow weak growth during the first year. In commercial orchards it is customary to cut trees back to a height of from twenty to 24 inches. Some kinds of trees, such as peaches and apricots, develop side branches in the nursery. In such cases it is advisable (especially on the larger grades) to leave three small branchlets; shortening these in to about two inches (see illustration). Do not cut these off flush with the trunk, as all live buds may be removed with them; leaving the tree with no buds to push out.

DEVELOPING THE TREE

During May of the first season, select from three to four young shoots properly distributed around the trunk. These will form the main framework branches of the tree, and all other growth should be pinched back. This will induce a maximum growth of the undisturbed branches. During the following winter, remove all growth of the preceding season except the three or four main branches. Cut these back; removing from one-third to one-half their growth. During May of the second summer, encourage from one to two shoots coming from each of these main branches, and lightly pinch back other shoots. The tree will thus be provided with from five to seven main limbs, and this number is ample. With some varieties no further cutting back is desirable after these main limbs are formed, or at least not until the tree comes in to bearing. With other varieties it is necessary to continue some cutting back in order to induce proper branching and prevent a too upright growth. It should be kept in mind however, that heavy cutting on young trees is not conducive to early bearing.

In most sections young trees need from two to four thorough irrigations during the growing season. Keep the ground well cultivated around the trees.

PROTECTING YOUNG TREES

The trunks of young trees should be protected to prevent sunburn—and invasion by borers which often follows such injury. Tree protectors are the best for this purpose, as they also help to prevent mechanical injury. If tree protectors are not used, whitewashing the trunks will do much in preventing sunburn. A good whitewash formula is:

5 pounds lime (unslaked)
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound table salt
 $\frac{1}{4}$ pound sulphur

Mix the dry ingredients, and pour slowly into a pail of water, stirring constantly. The whitewash is applied with a brush and should be the consistency of thick paint.

HOW TREES ARE GRADED

Our fruit trees are graded by caliper, rather than by height. Thus when they are planted in the orchard and cut back they are of uniform size and more satisfactory to the planter. The grades listed in this book refer to the approximate height of the trees in feet, and correspond to the following caliper sizes.

6 to 8 grade— $11/16$ inch caliper and up
4 to 6 grade— $\frac{1}{2}$ inch caliper and up
3 to 4 grade— $\frac{3}{8}$ inch caliper and up
2 to 3 grade— $\frac{1}{4}$ inch caliper and up

NUMBER OF PLANTS REQUIRED PER ACRE

6 by 6 feet	1,225	22 by 22 feet	90
8 by 8 feet	680	24 by 24 feet	75
10 by 10 feet	435	25 by 25 feet	69
12 by 12 feet	302	30 by 30 feet	48
15 by 15 feet	193	35 by 35 feet	35
16 by 16 feet	170	40 by 40 feet	27
18 by 18 feet	134	50 by 50 feet	18
20 by 20 feet	109	60 by 60 feet	12



Peach Tree with Top Pruned for Planting.
Do not cut off all side branches.

PLANTING *and* CARE

... for Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

Digging the Holes. In preparing the holes for planting, do not fail to make them larger than the root system of the plant. Always fill in with top soil. Be sure to make the soil friable before shoveling in.

Handling Balled Plants. At all times use both hands when handling balled plants by placing one hand under the ball, with the other steadying the plant by the stem. In filling in the hole around a balled tree do not tamp on top of the ball, as this will break it, dislodging the fibrous roots and causing the plant to die. After the hole in which the balled tree is planted is partially filled, cut the cord at the top of the ball and turn down the burlap so that it will be completely buried when the remainder of the hole is filled in. After the hole is three-fourths filled with soil, water freely and then draw loose soil around the body of the tree, but under no circumstances tamp it down. Do not remove the burlap from the ball (except as indicated above), as it will soon rot.

Treatment of Boxed Plants. When plants are received, dig the hole large enough to receive the box, arranging to have the tree stand at least four inches deeper than in the box. Dig the hole sufficiently large to make it possible to tilt the box to one side to remove one-half of the bottom, then reverse the operation and remove the other half. The sides should then be carefully removed, taking care not to disturb the plant. Soil should be filled around the plant, well tamped, and watered thoroughly. It is best to leave a good basin around the plant, which should be filled several times to insure the water reaching the bottom of the hole. It is a good plan to keep the tops well sprayed in the early morning and late evening hours. This practice should be continued three to four weeks.

Pruning Ornamentals. The tops of deciduous trees and shrubs should be pruned in proportion to the amount of roots lost in transplanting. This means with large trees having a body of from two to four inches in diameter, to top them within ten feet of the ground and shorten all alateral branches to eight inches. Do not top Birch trees, although the lateral branches may be shortened in.

Safety and Protection. In nearly all cases it is advisable to give the trunk of the trees protection to guard against sunburn. This is done by giving the trunk a thorough white-washing to the first branches and then wrapping loosely with burlap. Sunburn induces borers to enter the tree.

The Importance of Staking. Most deciduous trees should be firmly staked when planted, as this will prevent heavy winds from loosening them, and insure a straight growth. In fastening the tree to the stake, wrap some burlap around the body of the tree first so as to prevent chafing.

After Care. While of the greatest importance, proper planting is only the beginning. Trees may live even though neglected, but will fail to render the satisfaction and pleasure that is possible if well cared for. Never let trees get dry during the first summer. When you irrigate, see that they get a thorough soaking. This is vastly better than giving them a little water at a time. Keep the ground around your plants and trees thoroughly loose. A good mulch is a great help. Out stock properly planted and cared for will well repay any little additional expenditure of time and money by adding in increasing measure to the attractiveness of the garden and home.

Suggestions for Planting

Trees and Shrubs for Shaded Location	Trees and Shrubs Resistant to Drought	Shrubs for Hedges	California Native Trees and Shrubs
Abelia	Acacia	Acacia	Abies concolor
Abies	Arbutus	Berberis	Acer macrophyllum
Abutilon	Bamboo	Buxus	Acer negundo
Andromeda	Calothamnus	Cupressus	Arbutus menziesi
Aucuba	Callistemon	Elaeagnus	Azalea occidentalis
Azalea	Carpenteria	Euonymus	Carpenteria
Azara	Casuarina	Leptospermum	Ceanothus
Berberis	Ceanothus	Ligustrum	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana
Cestrum	Cistus	Lonicera nitida	Cupressus
Coprosma	Coronilla	Myrtus	Fremontia
Escallonia rubra	Cytisus	Pittosporum	Garrya
Euonymus	Elaeagnus	Prunus ilicifolia	Libocedrus
Fatsia	Euonymus	Pyracantha	Lyonothamnus
Fuchsia	Genista	Taxus	Mahonia
Hydrangea	Leptospermum	Veronica	Picea sitchensis
Hypericum	Melaleuca		Pinus radiata
Jasminum	Nerium	Trees and Shrubs for Windbreaks	Pinus monophylla
Laurocerasus	Parkinsonia	Acacia	Prunus ilicifolia
Mahonia	Photinia	Bamboo	Pseudotsuga
Myrtus	Pittosporum	Cryptomeria	Quercus agrifolia
Nandina	Prunus ilicifolia	Cupressus	Rhamnus
Osmanthus	Quercus agrifolia	Eucalyptus	Rhododendron californica
Pittosporum tobira	Rhamnus	Pine	Romneya
Rhododendron	Raphiolepis	Pittosporum	Sequoia
Sarcococca	Romneya	Populus	Symphoricarpos
Tsuga	Spartium	Sequoia	Thuya plicata
Viburnum	Tamarix		Yucca

Instructions for Ordering

Packing. No charges made for packing retail orders going to any part of the United States. We pack stock as lightly as possible, consistent, of course, with the distance it must travel. We assume no responsibility for the safe arrival of goods after they have been accepted by the carriers and found to be in good order.

Inspection. Points of terminal inspection in several counties have been recently reduced in numbers, which may cause some delays in the deliveries of shipments. If the nearest point of inspection is mentioned in ordering we will gladly make shipment in care of your agricultural inspector with instructions to reforward after inspection. This will greatly expedite delivery.

Errors. If any mistakes are made in filling orders we will cheerfully rectify them, but must respectfully request our customers to notify us within ten days after receipt of the goods.

Prices. Unless otherwise noted are for stock delivered at the postoffice, express or freight depot in Niles. Prices are subject to change without notice.

Remittances. All of our stock is sold for cash unless other arrangements are made. No order will be sent C. O. D. unless accompanied by one-quarter the amount of the order.

Sales Tax. Prices in this catalog do not include State Sales Tax of 2½%. This tax should be added to the amount of your order according to the following schedule:—

Amt. of Order	Tax	Amt. of Order	Tax
\$.15—\$.59.....	.01	\$2.71—\$3.10.....	.07
.60—1.05.....	.02	3.11—3.50.....	.08
1.06—1.49.....	.03	3.51—3.90.....	.09
1.50—1.90.....	.04	3.91—4.30.....	.10
1.91—2.30.....	.05	4.31—4.70.....	.11
2.31—2.70.....	.06	4.71—5.10.....	.12

Add 1c to the tax for each 40c over \$5.10.

Auto Truck Delivery. We are in a position to make deliveries by truck to many parts of California. Charges for such services will be made as reasonable as possible. The advantage to our customers is that the cost of boxing, freight and cartage is saved, and in addition to this much more prompt delivery is assured at destination without the cost of re-handling.

To points shown on the map of the San Francisco Bay area below, orders will be delivered from Niles without charge if deliveries are made at our convenience.



Starred cities on State Map above designate our conveniently located salesyards

GUARANTEE. The California Nursery Company will exercise care to have all stock true to name; nevertheless, it is understood and agreed that should any stock prove untrue to name, the California Nursery Company shall be liable only for the sum paid for the stock which may prove untrue, and shall not be liable for any greater amount.

CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY

Established 1865

George C. Roeding, Jr., President

Sacramento Salesyard
3149 Folsom Blvd.
Telephone Capitol 4790

Main Office
Niles, California
Telephone Niles 134

Modesto Salesyard
Modesto-Crows Landing Highway
Telephone Modesto 1226

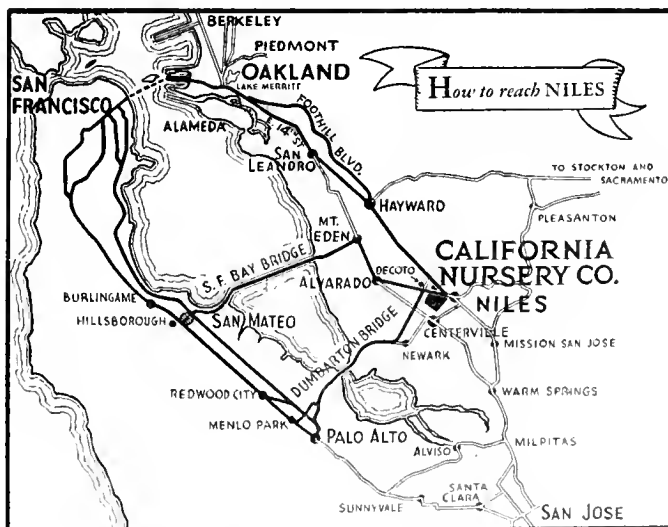
FRESNO SALESYARDS

Belmont and Thorne 3000 State Highway
Telephone Fresno 3-5327 Telephone Fresno 2-1515

Stockton Salesyard . **Bakersfield Salesyard**
1421 E. Harding Way 3 Mi. South on U.S. 99
Phone Bakersfield 430W

HOW TO REACH NILES

To reach the California Nursery at Niles, Alameda County, California:—From Oakland—Come over East 14th Street or Foothill Boulevard, as shown on map. From San Francisco—Via San Francisco Bay Bridge at San Mateo or via Dumbarton Bridge at Palo Alto. Visitors are welcome at our nursery any day in the week.



Rose Index and Color Chart

Numerals refer to pages in this catalogue. Abbreviations refer to classes as follows: T., Tea; H. T., Hybrid Tea; H. P., Hybrid Perpetual; Poly., Polyantha; Multi., Multiflora; Nois., Noisette; H. W., Hybrid Wichuriana; Cher., Cherokee; Clg. H. T., Climbing Hybrid Tea; Clg. T., Climbing Tea; Clg. Poly., Climbing Polyantha.

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